

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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CATALOGUE OF THE HENGWRT MSS. AT PENIARTH.

1. "DARES PHRYGIUS," and part of the "Brud y Brenhinoedd," in the Welsh language, written in a very fair and venerable character, each page having two columns, in folio. Vellum; a MS. of the fifteenth century. Some pages at the end lost.

3. The "History of Peredur ab Evrawg," (See Nos. 5, 13), and a fragment of the "History of Charlemagne and Roland," written columnwise, in folio. Vellum. A MS. of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

4. The first part of the "Llyvyr Gwyn Rhydderch," (the "White Book of Roderick,") in Welsh; containing two series of the "Tales of the Mabinogion"; an old book written columnwise, in 4to, vellum, bound with No. 5. It would appear that these two volumes belonged to Rhydderch ap Ievan Lloyd, of Gogerthan, in the county of Cardigan, who died, probably, about the year 1400, ancestor to the Pryses of that place, and in the female line to the Wynnes, of Peniarth. See a note in MS. 172 of this collection.

5. The second part of "Llyvyr gwyn Rhydderch," Welsh, containing in the first two pages, an account of the countries of the East and Greece, and of the Planets; in the two next, the Gospel according to Nicodemus;

in the next four, the Mass for Good Friday, and the manner in which Helen found the cross; (there are also, here, a few leaves of a MS. of the fifteenth century, part, "A llyma vynegi vegis i kavas elen luyddoc verch goel y groes vendigaid"); in the next two, the "History of Pilate"; in the next four, twenty Englynion on the wonders before the Day of Judgment; in the next four, the Prophecies of Sibli Ddoeth; in the next eight, the Life of the Blessed Virgin; in the next four, the Story of S. Catherine; in the next six, the Story of S. Margaret; in the next two, an account of the manner in which Mary Magdalene and others came to Marseilles; (many leaves are here lost), History of Mary's return from Egypt; Miracles of various Saints, and Stories of Adam and Eve, and of their children till the time of Noah, in four leaves; in the next nine, an Account of Christ and Pilate, and of the Jews; the letter of Pilate to Claudius concerning Christ; Stories concerning Tiberius' leprosy; the next four, the letter of Melitus, Bishop of Sardinia; the next five, a Treatise with the title as follows:—"Gerard Archescob Sans, Benet escob, ac eraill, &c.; a ysgrifenasant y gwrthiau hyn, i bawb ar a fai osodedig yn Archesgobod Caint." The next five, Athanasius's Creed, and a complimentary letter from Gruffydd y Bwla, the translator, to Eva, daughter of Maredudd; the Gospel of St. John with a commentary, (a number of leaves are here lost). The next two, the Story of Owain Varchog ac Ystyphan Vrenin going to Purgatory; from the 49th to the 100th, the History of Charlemagne; the next thirty-four, the Story of Bown of Hampton; the next fifteen, the Story of Peredur ap Evrawg (See Nos. 3, 13); the next three, of Maxin Wledig; the next thirty, the beginning of the Story of Llevelys; Stories of Arthur's Warriors; (a number of leaves wanting at the end). Vellum, 4to. This MS., bound with No. 4*, at one time, belonged to Jasper Griffith, who was made Warden of Ruthin Feb. 9, 1599, being chaplain to Rd. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and who died in 1606. See the note above referred

to; also Newcome's "Memoir of Dean Goodman," p. 45.¹

6. This volume, a large 4to, contains two manuscripts, entitled "Befol" and "Pomf." They were both made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh Laws. The former, on vellum, containing the Dimetian or West Wales code of the Laws of Hoel Dda, Mr. Owen describes as of the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is imperfect at the end. At the commencement, Mr. William Maurice, the antiquary of Llansilin, has written, "Befol:" "Yw Arwyddyn y Llyfr hwn yn Neddf-grawn. W.M. Mae un-rhyw agos a Beta, ond ei fod yn folio. Examinat. ad nostram Betam reliqua transcribuntur, viz. quæ ibi desiderabantur." At the end he has inscribed, "Cæt. desyderantur. Finis. Omnia habentur in corpore Hoelianano alias L. Brit: Deddf-grawn. 1. Thesauro Juridico, digesto et digerendo per Guil. M. Llansiliens."

The other MS. in this volume is on paper. Mr. Aneurin Owen supposes it to have been written in 1480. It contains the Gwentian code of Hoel Dda's laws, and is a copy of a MS. given by the constable of Pontefract Castle to Einion ap Adda, of Penrhos Llugwy in Anglesea, who was imprisoned in that castle. This is noted at folio 72, as follows:—"Hyn wydi isgrivenv yny y llyfr y copied hwn a gawas Einiawn ap adda pan vv yngharchar ymhwmfred gan y cwnstabyll ai kavas gan brior y vanachlog a hanoed o dehevbarth ac ni oes athrordist ar gyfraith namyn y sydd yn y llyfr hwn cysdal a hwn."

Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her "History of Anglesea," p. 338, makes it appear that this is the original MS. given to Einion ap Adda, but it is evident that it is not

¹ On one of the pages of this volume is written, "Obitus Elisæ ap Gruff. ap Eignion Anno D'ni Mill^o cccclxxxix. Et A^o r. r. H. vij. quarto." This person was one of the sons of Gruffith ap Einion, of Corsygedol in Merionethshire, and a descendant of Rydderch, the former owner of this book. The brother of Elisæ, Gruffith Vychan ap Gruffith ap Einion, was one of the gallant defenders of Harlech Castle for King Henry VI. (See *Rolls of Parlt.*, vol. v, pp. 486a, 512a; also Pennant's *Tour in Wales*.)

so, for Einion ap Adda lived in the reign of Edw. III. This MS. is imperfect, in several parts, where blank leaves have been inserted, when it was bound ; probably the original was imperfect in these places.

7. The Laws of Dyvnwal, Maelgwn, Howel Dda, and Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, in Latin ; vellum, 4to. This volume is described by the well-known Edward Lhuyd, of the Ashmolean Museum, as " Hen hen Lyfr." It is of the thirteenth century, and contains some curious but rudely executed illuminations of men, animals, &c.

8. A fragment on vellum, 4to., fourteenth century, containing, 1. A leaf and a half of old laws. 2. Chronology, in Latin, beginning anno 1230 ante nativitatem Christi, and ending A.D. 1400. 3. The Vision of St. Paul.¹ 4. Brud y Saeson wedi Cadwaladyr Vendigaid. 5. Oes Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenau sev sail cyvriw yr amser.

9. A very old volume, (fourteenth century), in some parts almost obliterated, of the old British laws, and some historical notices, vellum, 4to. This volume is entitled " Bod." At the commencement, in the handwriting of Mr. William Maurice of Llansilin, is as follows :—" Lib. Bod. yr un yw a Jor. Totum comparavi cum nostro Jor. Bod. yw Arwyddyn y Llyfr hwn yn Neddfgrawn W.M. am ei fod gynt yn eiddo Ed. ap Rog. Eitun o Bodyltyn vide p. 50." This Edw. ap Roger Eitun (Eyton) resided at Bodyltyn, now in Wynnstay Park. He was the compiler of a very valuable genealogical MS. in this collection, No. 308.

11. The celebrated " Black Book of Carmarthen," one of the four ancient books of Wales,² vellum, 4to., written about the year 1150, and is supposed to be in the handwriting of Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr. It contains, 1. Ymddiddan rhwng Merddin a Thaliesin. 2. Awdyl. 3. Awdyl, by Cuhelyn. 4. Awdyl, printed page 182 of the Welsh Archaeology. 5. Awdyl, ditto, page 184. 6. Awdyl, ditto page 184. 7. Tri Anreith

¹ See Nos. 13, 34, 57, 341.

² See *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, edited by W. F. Skene, Esq.; Edinburgh, 1868. 2 vols. 8vo.

March Ynys Prydain. 8. Awdyl, ditto, page 575. 9. Awdyl, ditto, page 575. 10. Awdyl, ditto, page 576. 11. Awdyl, ditto, page 577. 12. Awdyl, ditto, page, 576. 13. Awdyl, ditto, page 578. 14. Awdyl. 15. Avallenau Merddin (see No. 34). 16. Hoianau Merddin. 17. Cygogion, *Elaeth ae cant.* 18. Awdyl. 19. Geraint filius Erbin, by Llywarch Hen. 20. Awdyl, ditto, page, 578. 21. Dadolweh yr Arglwydd Rhys, by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr. 22. I yscolan, by Merddyn Wyllt. 23. Awdyl, ditto, page 585. 24. Awdyl, ditto, page 580. 25. Awdyl. 26. Tribanau, ditto, page 130. 27. Ymddiddan Arthur a Chai a Glewlyd. 28. Ymrys-on Gwyddneu a Gwyn ap Nudd. 29. Cant Gwyddneu. 30. Ymddiddan rhwng Ugnach a Thaliesin. 31. Marwnad Madog mab Maredudd, by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr. 32. Ditto by ditto. 33. Cant Gwyddneu; Seithenin saw di allan. 34. Enwau meibion Llywarch Hen. See Nos. 201. 479.

12. Old British laws, in Welsh; the beginning and end lost; there are also some other leaves wanting; 4to, on vellum, thirteenth, or early in fourteenth century. This MS. belonged to Sir Thomas ap William (see No. 60), and it contains many notes in his hand. At the end he has written, "Mae yn y llyver hwn o ddalenae 78 sef lxxviii. Tho. Wiliems piav Physycwr." At the beginning, Mr. William Maurice of Llansilin has written, amongst other notes, "Col-en viz. y Colofnog hên yw enw hwn neu Colan yw arwyddyn y llyfr hwn (yn Neddffgrawn, W. M.) am ei fod yn golofnog ai lythyr yn hen anawdd acyn ddiertth wrth 'scrifenyddiaeth yroesoedd diweddaf. Olim Tho. Gulielmi Physic., nunc D. Roberti Vachani de Hengurto, A.D. 1662."

13. Part of the history of St. Mark, under the title, "Llyma Vabinogi Iesu Grist." Next, the "Prophecy of Merddin Emrys"; 3, "Vision of St. Paul" (see Nos. 8, 34, 57, 341); 4, "Story of Judas Iscariot"; 5, "Story of Adam"; 6, "Story of Peredur" (see Nos. 3, 5); the conclusion lost. Parchment, small 4to; thirteenth century; all Welsh, (see No. 50).

15. "Brut y Brenhinoedd," vellum, 8vo, fourteenth century; stained in parts; the first leaf a comparatively modern insertion; the conclusion wanting.

16. "Brut y Tywysogion," by Caradoc of Llancarvan; the beginning lost, 4to, vellum, fourteenth century. This volume was made use of by Ab Ithel, in compiling his edition of the "Brut y Tywysogion," in which he gives a facsimile of one of the pages of this volume.

17. "The Book of Taliesin," another of the "Four Ancient Books of Wales";¹ 4to, on vellum, end of thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. It contains (the commencement and conclusion are wanting): 1, "Gan iewyd gan elestron," p. 33 of the "Welsh Archæology"; 2, "Marwnad y vil veib"; 3, "Buarth Beirdd"; 4, "Adwyneu Taliesin"; 5, "Arymes Dydd Brawd"; 6, "Arymes Prydain Vawr"; 7, "Angar Cyfyndawd"; 8, "Cat Godeu"; 9, "Mabgyfreu Taliesin"; 10, "Daronwy"; 11, "Gallawc ap Lleenawc"; 12, "Glaswawd Taliesin"; 13, "Cadeir Taliesin"; 14, "Cerdd am veib Llyr"; 15, "Cadeir Teyrnnon"; 16, "Cadeir Ceridwen"; 17, "Canu y Gwynt,"—"Dychymyg pwy yw"; 18, "Canu y Gwynt,"—"Chwedl am dothyw"; 19, "Canu y Medd"; 20, "Canu y Cwrwv"; 21, "Mic Dinbych"; 22, "Plaeu yr Reiff"; 23, "Trawsganu Cynan Garwyn mab Brochwel"; 24, "Llath Moessen"; 25, "Can y Meirch"; 26, "Y Goweisws Byd"; 27, "Llurig Alexander"; 28, "Anryveddodau Alexander"; 29, "Llath Moessen"; 30, "Preideu Annwn"; 31, "Gwaith Gwenystad"; 32, "Canu i Urien Reged"; 33, "I Urien"; 34, "I Urien"; 35, "Gweith Argoed Llwyvein, Canu Urien"; 36, "I Urien,"—Arddwyre Reged rysedd rieu"; 37, "Dadolwch Urien"; 38, "Marwnad Erof"; 39, "Marwnad Madawg," etc.; 40, "Marwnad Corroi mab Dayry"; 41, "Marwnad Dylan eil Ton"; 42, "Marwnad Owain"; 43, "Marwnad Aeddon"; 44, "Marwnad Cunedda"; 45, Arymes, p. 71 of the "Welsh Archæology"; 46, "Marwnad Uthyr Pendragon"; 47, "Arymes," ditto, p. 73;

¹ See *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, edited by W. F. Skene, Esq.; Edinburgh, 1868. He thinks that this MS. was written between 1250 and 1300. See No. 59.

48, "Cywrysedd Gwynedd a Deheubarth"; 49, "Gwawd Gwyr Israel"; 50, "Gwawd Ludd Mawr"; 51, Ymarwar Ludd Mawr"; 52, "Ymarwar Ludd Bychan"; 53, "Canu y Byd Mawr"; 54, "Canu y Byd Bychan"; 55, "Dryll or Darogan Cadwaladyr."

18. "The Dimetian or West Wales Code of Howel Dda," a MS. in Welsh, of the fifteenth century; 4to. There is a contemporary calendar prefixed to this volume. On a blank leaf, at the commencement of the MS., Mr. Maurice, of Llansilin, has written, "D. R. Vauchani Liber test. Guil. Mauricio Lansiliensi Philobritanno.—1662. Kalan. yw Arwyddyn y llyfr hwn yn Neddffgrawn W. M. totum exscripsi vel examinavi ad nostrum Jor. 1662. Kalan y gelwir, sef am fod Kalandr Cymraeg yn ei ddechreu."

Before the Calendar in this MS., is some Welsh poetry, on vellum, in a hand almost contemporary with that of the code of laws, one of the poems being by Lewis Glyn Cothi, and beginning "Ieuan ap Philip." This poem is addressed to Ieuan ap Philip, of Cefn Llŷs, in Radnorshire, and a duplicate of it is the fourteenth poem, in MS. No. 52, in this collection. It is remarkable that the Rev. John Jones, Precentor of Christ Church, though he had the use of that volume in compiling his edition of the works of Glyn Cothi, should have omitted the poem here referred to. Another poem in this MS. is also addressed to the same Ieuan ap Philip, and there are his arms, in colour, at the commencement of the poem. They are both in the same hand as Hengwrt MS. 52 (see also No. 37), which is said to be in the autograph of Lewis Glyn Cothi.

At the end of the volume, in a hand of the end of the fifteenth, or commencement of the sixteenth century, is another poem, the name of the author of which is given as "Dauet Loet." This is followed by some miscellaneous fragments, in hands of the fifteenth century. Mr. Aneurin Owen supposed this MS. to have been written in 1469.

19. A small 4to. MS., on vellum, of about the middle

of the fourteenth century, in Welsh, containing the Dimetian code of Howel Dda. It is entitled "Beta 19," and was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. At the commencement is written, "Liber John Watkin Ieuan." The end is wanting.

21. A small 8vo. volume, on parchment, in a hand of the fourteenth century. It contains,—1, "The Master and Scholar," by Archbishop Anselm; 2, the third book of a Holy Life, and the "Pœniteas"; 3, The Sinner's Confession, and Questions on the Catholic Faith and the Ten Commandments, and on Confession; all in Welsh.

22. "The Calendar of Guttyn Owen," in Welsh; a thin 4to, upon vellum, in a hand of the fifteenth century. I have examined the handwriting of this MS., with that of Guttyn Owen in No. 113, and though many of the letters in both MSS. are exactly alike, I am doubtful if the two are written by the same person. This MS. is, however, certainly as old as the time of Guttyn Owen. It wants half a leaf, perhaps more, at the end. (See No. 45.)

23. A fragment of the Dimetian, or West Wales code of Howel Dda; 8vo, vellum, middle of the fourteenth century. On the last page is written "Meredith Lloyd, B." In a catalogue of these MSS., in the *Cambrian Register* for 1795, I find the following notices of this person: "Mr. Meredith Lloyd was an eminent lawyer, an intimate friend and correspondent of Mr. Robert Vaughan, and lived at Welshpool, as, if I mistake not, I was informed by a descendant of his, to whose communications I owe most of the interesting particulars concerning this catalogue."—"All the MSS. which once belonged to Sir Thomas ap William were a present to Mr. Vaughan from Mr. Meredith Lloyd, as I had it from a descendant of his, who assisted me in my researches with information as curious as authentic, being derived from original letters and papers." (See *Camb. Register* for 1795, pp. 286, 292, 310.) This volume was one of those made use

of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. (See also No. 60.)

24. "Llyfr Ffydd Feddig," a medical treatise collected out of various authors; principally from the "Meddygon Myddvai"; 4to, seventeenth century; imperfect at the beginning and end. In the catalogue referred to above (No. 23), the compiler supposes this MS. to have belonged to Sir Kenelm Digby, from a letter of Mr. John Jones, of Gelli Lyfdy, pinned to it. The letter is no longer there.

25. A MS. of the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, vellum, small 4to. It is in Welsh, and contains the dream of "Sibli Ddoeth", (the beginning wanting); 2, the pedigree of the Blessed Virgin; 3, miracles of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury; 4, stanzas to the Host; and many other articles.

26. Two MSS. of the laws of Howel Dda, in Welsh, bound together in vellum, parts much obliterated. One of these, the "Llyvr du o Waen" (Black Book of Chirk), belonged to Sir Thomas ap William (see No. 60), and it contains notes in his hand. It was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. He supposes it to have been written about the year 1241, and to be the earliest Welsh MS. in existence. This, however, is incorrect. The "Black Book of Carmarthen" (No. 11) is earlier; and there are some Welsh poems, there is good reason to believe, of the ninth century, in a manuscript hexametrical paraphrase of the Gospels, by "C. V. A. Juvenus," preserved in the University Library at Cambridge. But this is probably one of the most ancient copies of the Welsh laws. The other MS., which also belonged to Sir Thomas ap William, Mr. Aneurin Owen describes as in parts illegible.

27. "Brut y Brenhinoedd," vellum, 8vo, fourteenth century. This valuable MS. has been injured by damp and rats. It appears, too, imperfect in parts; but is unbound, and consists of bundles of leaves,—a few sewn together. They require arranging carefully, and binding. It contains some good illuminated initial letters.

30. Fragment of old laws. This MS. I cannot find. It certainly was at Hengwrt or Rûg, in recent times, if not here, as it is marked by myself, in the printed catalogue, as found. Probably it will yet be forthcoming.

31. Laws of Howel Dda, in Welsh; vellum, small 4to, about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Rev. Walter Davies, in his catalogue of these MSS., describes this volume as "laws collected by the judges Morgeneu and Cynverth." It contains the Gwentian code, and was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. At the commencement Mr. Wm. Maurice, of Llansilin, has written, "Morg. y gelwir y Llyvr hwn gan W. M."

34. "Y Cwttā Cyfarwydd," small 4to, vellum and paper. Inside one of the boards of this MS., Mr. Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt, founder of the Hengwrt Library, has written, "Y Cwttā cyfarwydd o Vorganwg y geilw rhai y llyfr hwnn o law Gwilym Tew. herwydd y dywyd pobl Gwlad Morgant." A notice of Gwilym Tew will be found in Williams's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*. He presided at the Glamorgan Gorsedd in 1460. His pedigree will be found in the small fragmentary Hengwrt MS. 376.

This volume was written in the year 1445, and belonged to Sir Thomas Morgan, of Ruperra, in Glamorganshire (see Hengwrt MS. 273, f. 402). It contains: 1, Prophecies in Latin and English; 2, the first prophecy of Merddin before Arthur; 3, Prophecies; 4, "Pwylliad Penbryn"; 5, "Avalleinnau Merddin" (see No. 11); 6, "Peirianau"; 7, "Gwasgargerdd Verddin"; 8, "Coronawg Vaban"; 9, "Cyvoesi Merddin a Gwenddydd"; 10, "Caniad y Gwynt"; 11, "Gwaith Taliesin"; 12, "Y gorddodau"; 13, "Darogan yr Olew bendigaid"; 14, "Prophwydoliaeth Merddin Emrys gar bron Gwrtheyrn"; 15, "Gorddodau Taliesyn"; 16, "Am Gantreva Morganwg"; 17, "Heddwch a wnaeth Edgar vrenhin Lloegr rhwng Hywel Dda a Morgan hen, Arglwyd Morganwg"; 18, "Enwau Cymydau a Chantreydd Cymru i gyd"; 19, "Cynneddvau Meddwod"; 20, "Trioedd Ynys Prydain a'i

Harryveddodau"; 21, "Enwau Cystedlydd (Castellydd)"; 22, "Chronologia scripta anno Domini 1353"; 23, "Chronologia Britannica"; 24, "De Geometria"; 25, "Breuddwyd Pawl" (see Nos. 13, 57, 341); 26, "Am y Lloer ddinidydd"; item Theologia; 27, Religious verses in English; item "Prophwydoliaeth Sibli a Merddin"; 28, "Caniad y Bardd Bach, neu Rys Vardd"; 29, "Gwersi Prophwydol yn Lladin"; 30, "Vaticinium Aurelianum de Leone Britonum"; item "Prophwydoliaeth Seisnig," etc. Several of the pieces in this MS. are imperfect.

35. See No. 406.

36. "The Gest of Charlemagne and Roland," a MS. of the fourteenth century, on vellum. This MS. is somewhat imperfect, and several of the leaves have been misplaced in binding. It belonged to Sir Thomas William, and contains many notes in his hand (see No. 60).

37. "Cywyddau ac Odlau Lewis Glyn Cothi"; 4to, fifteenth century, on vellum. Much, if not all, of this MS. is in the same hand as No. 52, which is in better condition than this volume. (See also Nos. 18, 304.)

38. "The Laws of Howel Dda," in Welsh, 8vo, vellum, end of thirteenth, or early in the fourteenth century. At the commencement, Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, has written, "Not. (nota.) Nid oes yn y llyfr hwnn ddim ond y 10 nalen cyntaf nad yw yn Lib. Jor. ab Mad:—Mae llawer o ddalennau ar oll achwedy eu camlehau ynddo. Lew. yw Arwyddyn y llyfr hwnn yn Neddffgrawn. W. M. canys y llyfr hwnn a beris Howel ap Gruf: Llwyd i Lewis ysgolhaig o Lanfynydd ei 'scrifennu o Ddethol y llyfrau goreu ar a gafas ef. vid. p. 71."

39. "Laws of Howel Dda" and others, 8vo., vellum, fourteenth century. Mr. Aneurin Owen, in his preface to his edition of the Welsh Laws, describes this volume as consisting of five different MSS., and I find by a table of contents on one of the fly leaves, that the Dimetian laws are from p. 1 to 25; the Venedotian laws are from p. 26 to 50; the Llyfr Cynghawsed is from p. 52 to 71; the Llyfr Cynog is from p. 73 to 76; the Venedotian

laws are from p. 76 to 119. At the commencement, Mr. William Maurice has written, "Cyn. yw arwydd-occaad yr hanner cyntaf ir llyfr hwenn yn Neddf-grawn W. M. Canys ysgrifenedig yw fal hynn (pag. 76, infra), ac felly y teruyna llyfr *Cynawc*. Arwydd yr eilrhann yw Adcyn. Hwn ei gyd a goppiwyd, neu a gymharwyd ar Cyfr. oedd eisioes yn 'scrifenedic, y gann W. Mauriceus, 1662."

This MS. is imperfect in parts, but not more so than it was in the time of the antiquary Vaughan. When he had it bound, blank leaves were inserted where deficiencies occurred, and they are numbered consecutively with the other leaves of the volume.

40. The primitive "British Laws" in old black binding, 8vo, vellum, fifteenth century. This volume was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. He observes of it, that it was "made it would appear in 1429." At the commencement Mr. William Maurice, so often before referred to, has written, "(A^s) D. Gulielmi Asaphensis, ex dono Tho. Gulielmi; nunc D. Rob. Vachani de Hengwrt (test. Guilh. Mauricio Llansiliens per quem transcriptus est fideliter Anno 1662). Liber LL. Brit."

The Bishop of St. Asaph here referred to, must have been, either William Hughes, who held that see from 1573 to 1600, or William Morgan who held the see from 1601 to 1604; probably the latter, who was the learned translator of the Bible into the Welsh language. See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." "Tho. Gulielmus" was, undoubtedly, Sir Thomas ap William, for whom see No. 60.

This MS. was particularly prized by Mr. John Jones of Gelli Lyfdy, the Welsh antiquary (see No. 55), for its antiquity. He observes, that the contents of this volume are not to be found in the other laws.

41. The Laws of Howel Dda, in which the privileges of the men of Arvon, granted them by Rhun ap Iael-gwn, on account of their accompanying him in his wars in the North, are inserted. Item, Y Deyrnged (tribute)

payable by the king of North Wales to the crown of England, and the honey and flour due from South Wales and Powis to the kings of North Wales. Item, the Laws of Rhun ap Maelgwn and Dyvynwal. Vellum, folio, entirely in the hand of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, founder of the Hengwrt Library.

42. Part of a Collection of Trioedd Ynys Prydain, made by Mr. Robert Vaughan. The explanatory part of the Triads is wanting. I have little doubt that this is the same as No. 409.

45. A calendar, on vellum, small 4to, fifteenth century. The calendar of Guttyn Owen (See No. 22).

46. Gest of Charlemagne. "Gweithredoedd Siarllen, a beris Reinallt Brenhin yr ynysoedd i Athraw o'i eiddaw eu trosi o Rymawns yn Lladin, yr hyn nid ymyroedd Turpin ai draethu." See 36, and 463, 4to; vellum, fifteenth century, some few leaves are missing. At the end of the volume are several poems, on vellum, in hands of the fifteenth century, by the following authors; David ap Gwilkwo, David ap Meredith ap Tudur, Gutto y Glyn, Ieuan Swrdwal, Hoel Kilan, Griffith Nannav, Thomas Hergannwch, Dauydd Du ap Meredith ap Tudur. There are some very good interlaced patterns, drawn at the end of this MS. They might be supposed of a much earlier date than that which is the real one.

47. "Laws of Howel Dda," in Welsh, 8vo, vellum. Mr. Aneurin Owen made use of this MS. in compiling his edition of the Welsh Laws. He describes it as of the close of the fourteenth century, but it is of an earlier date. The letter *y* is dotted, throughout the volume, and these dots were seldom thus used after the end of the thirteenth century. At the commencement of the volume, Mr. William Maurice has written:

"(B.) D. Roberti Vachani Lib. LL. qui et fideliter transcript. per Guilhelmum Mauricium, Anno 1662." It is imperfect at the conclusion.

49. "Y Sanct Greal," in Welsh. This famous volume, a 4to on vellum, was written in the reign of

Henry VI. It is in a beautiful hand. There was, and perhaps may still be another copy of the "Sanct Greal," at Gloddaeth, but of what date I am unable to say. In the Iolo MSS., published by the Welsh Manuscript Society, are two poems, the one by Gutto y Glyn (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen"), to Tryhearn ap Ieuan ap Meuric ap Howel Gam of Waunllwg, asking for the loan of the Greal, for the Abbot of Valle Crucis. He calls it "the kingly book, the Sacred Greal." The other poem is by Black Ieuan of the Billhook, a bard who flourished from the year 1460 to 1500, requesting the Greal of the Abbot of Neath; and the bard observes, that if he shall obtain it against Lent, "its proud leaves will be worth its weight in gold."

50. "Brut y Brenhinoedd," vellum, 4to, fourteenth century, imperfect; query, Is this MS. in the same hand as No. 13?

51. A volume, written, nearly the whole, in a hand of the commencement of the fourteenth century. This MS. is referred to by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in a letter to Mr. Petrie; see introduction to the *Brut y Tywysogion*, in the "Archæologia Cambrensis" for Jan. 1864, p. xxi. It is also denoted by the letter C in the preface to Mr. Williams's (Ab Ithel), *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. xlv, but he very erroneously describes it as of the sixteenth century. It contains, 1. Brut y Tywysogion; 2. Historia o Bibl; 3. Dwned Cymreig; 4. Cyvoesi Merddin a Gwenddydd; 5. Englynion Cadwallan ap Cadvan. In parts, this MS. is imperfect. See No. 332.

52. The poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi, supposed to be in that poet's autograph; an oblong volume on vellum, fifteenth century. It is referred to in the "Advertisement" to the works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, edited by the Rev. John Jones, Precentor of Ch. Ch., p. viii. See also Nos. 18, 37, 304. At the end is written, "Llyfr Sr Owen ap Gwilym prydydd ac offeiriad Tal y llyn ym Meirionydd oedd y llyfr hwn." See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."

54. Llyvyr Divynyddiaeth ar y Pader a'r Credo ; 2. Dechreu Brut y Brenhinoedd ; 3. Explanation of the Prophecies of Merddin, and part of the Dream of Maxen Wledig ; 4. Some of the Trioedd Ynys Prydain. Britain is called in this volume, Y Wen Ynys, instead of Albion. Small 4to, vellum, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, excepting the Triads, which are in a hand of the sixteenth century.

55. Dares Phrygius, p. 1 to 71, Brut y Tywysogion, p. 72 to 494, Brut y Tywysogion, p. 495 to the end of the volume. The first of these transcripts was finished upon the 2nd of June, 1633, the second upon the 19th of April, 1634, the third upon the 2nd of August, 1634. The whole of this MS. is in the autograph of John Jones, of Gelli lyfdy, a well-known antiquary and transcriber. He and Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt lived upon terms of great friendship, and they mutually agreed, that the survivor should have the MSS. of each. Vaughan outlived Jones, and all the MSS. of the latter are in the Hengwrt collection at Peniarth. See Williams's "Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." This volume is a folio.

57. Letter of Melitus, Bishop of Sardinia, to the Laodiceans ; 2. Vision of Paul (See Nos. 8, 13, 34, 341) ; 3. Divinity ; 4. Pedigree of St. David, and part of his life ; 5. Qui cunque vult ; 6. Elucidarius, or the Master and Scholar ; 7. The Letter which the King of the Indies sent to the Emperor of Constantinople ; 8. Life of St. Margaret ; 9. Life of St. Catherine ; 10. Names and Wonders of this Island ; small 4to, vellum, late in the thirteenth, or early in the fourteenth century, all in Welsh.

59. Story of Geraint ap Erbin. Vellum, 4to, latter part of thirteenth century. This is the MS. from which a facsimile was taken for the Romance of Geraint ap Erbin, in the second volume of Lady Charlotte Guest's "Mabinogion," p. 178. Mr. W. F. Skene is of opinion, and I agree with him, that this volume is in the same hand as the *Llyfr Taliesin*, and he thinks that a date

may be assigned to them of between 1250 and 1300. The commencement of this MS. is wanting.

60. The "Latin Welsh Dictionary" of Sir Thomas ap William, three volumes, 4to, sixteenth century. There is no doubt, as is stated in a catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., in the Cambrian Register for 1795, that this MS. "formed the basis of Dr. Davies's Dictionary," indeed it may be said that Davies's work is little more than an index to this. At the time when that Catalogue was made, there were in the present volume loose scraps of paper scattered throughout it, and forming a rare treasury for any future lexicographer. They were in the autographs of Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt, Mr. Jones of Gelli Lyfdy and others, and have unhappily disappeared. Sir Thomas ap William was very desirous that his Dictionary should be printed, but could not raise the means of doing it, even under the powerful patronage of the celebrated Sir John Wynn of Gwydir. At the commencement of the second volume, Sir John has written, "13 August, 1623, written leaves in all in this booke three hundred and threescore. Liber Johannis Wynne de gwydder milit. et Barronett. John Wynn of Gwydder." There are not now in this volume so many leaves as Sir John Wynn states, but it is perfect. For a notice of Sir Thomas ap William, see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." See also No. 23.

61. See No. 412. This MS. is omitted, as missing, in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue, but it has been found.

65. See No. 213. I have never found the MS. thus numbered, and have not a doubt it is the same as that marked 213.

66. Pump llyvyr Cerddwriaeth, a Gramadeg Simwnt Vychan; 2. Llyvyr David Dhu, Athraw. This MS. belonged to Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh Dictionary, and has his autograph signature, "Jo. Davies, 1620," at the commencement. A few leaves are wanting in "Llyvyr David Dhu," but their contents will be found

in No. 169, which is a duplicate of it. At the end of this MS. is a prayer of St. Augustine, and "Dengran Kristnogion y byd," translated from Latin into Welsh by the Rev. David Jones, Vicar of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, see Williams's "Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." The present volume is in the hand-writing of one "Richard ap John," who states that he wrote it in 1593, and that David Salusbury, of Dolbadarn, was the owner of it. On a blank leaf, in the hand of Sir Thomas ap William, (see No. 60), are some Triads. See No. 169.¹

66.* John Leland's "Commentaries," in five several books. This MS. is imperfect, but wants, apparently, only a few leaves. It is a thick folio, very closely written, and is valuable, not only as being in the autograph of the antiquary of Hengwrt, Robert Vaughan, but as supplying some of the blanks which occur in Hearne's printed copy of Leland's "Itinerary." In Hearne's seventh volume of the "Itinerary," 1711, he states that it was printed from a transcript by the well-known John Stow, in the Library of Robert Davies, of Llanerch, Esq. The present transcript, also, is a copy of Stow's manuscript, which was written in 1575.

W. W. E. W.

¹ With No. 66 is a copy of part of Leland's Itinerary, in another hand.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE MANOR OF HUNTINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE.

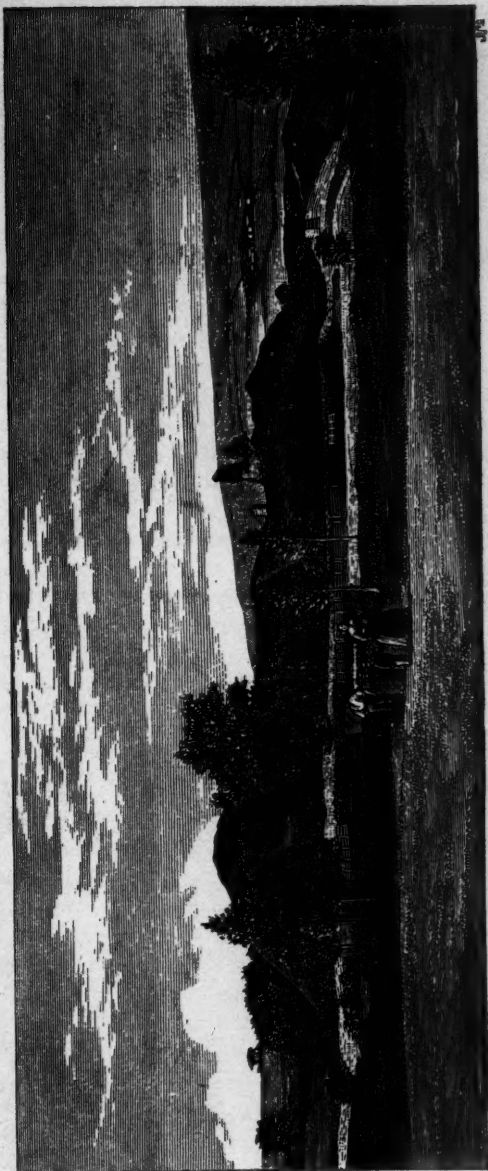
NO. I.

THE manor or lordship of Huntington formed part of the marches of Wales, and comprised the parishes of Kington, Huntington, and Brilley. By stat. 27 H. VIII, cap. 26, it was, with the adjoining lordships of Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, annexed to Herefordshire, and constituted the hundred of Huntington in that county.

Reference is made to portions of Huntington in the following passage from *Domesday Book*, under the names of Cicwrdine (Chickwardyn, or, as it is now called, Chickward), Hantinetune, Hergest, Brudeford (now Bredward), Chingtune (Kington), Ruiscop (Rushock), Beureture (at a later period Bauerton, and now Barton):

"In Elsedune Hundred. Isdem Herald tenuit Cicwrdine. Ibi i hida et iii virgatas terre waste. In Ulfelmestune ii hide. In Saumgeurdin i hida. In Hantinetune iii hide. In Burardestune i hida. In Hergesth i hida. In Brudeford ii hide. In Chingtune ii hide. In Ruiscop iii^{or} hide. Has terras tenuit comes Herald. Modo habet Rex. Waste fuit. In Hergest iii hide. In Beuretune ii hide. In Ruiscop i hida."

The extent of the manor from east to west is about three miles, and from north to south-west about nine miles. It is bounded on the east by the manors of Leonhales or Lyonshall, Eardisley, and Whitney; on the west by the manors of Burlinjobb (Berchelincop) and Glades-try, and the parish of Michaelchurch-on-Arrow, or Llan-arrow; on the north by the manors of Knill (Chenille) and Titley; and on the south by the parish of Clirow and river Wye. In the early part of the reign of Henry III, Brunley or Brilley formed a separate manor. At a later period it formed, with the township of Hengoed, in the parish of Huntington, the manor of Welsh



HUNTINGTON CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

(From a Photograph.)

ARCH. CAMB. VOL. XV.



Huntington. The manor of English Huntington included the remainder of the latter parish and the parish of Kington.

As regards situation, it may be described as high land, ranging on the north from 470 feet above the sea-level to 1,150 feet; and falling at its south-western extremity, adjoining Wye, to 240 feet; with two principal valleys watered by the streams called Arrow and Weythell Brook, which falls into the former a little to the east of Kington. The Wye forms but a small portion of its boundary on the south-west. The red soil of the old red sandstone prevails on the southern side of Arrow, and the grayish brown soil of the underlying Ludlow rocks occupies the rest of the manor. Weythell Brook, passing by the lime rocks of old Radnor, through the manor of Burlinjobb into Kington, flows slowly through what was a large morass extending almost to the town of Kington, still known as Hertmore, which has been gradually raised and converted into meadow-land by the silting of mud and gravel and drainage; in earlier times yielding, in its higher portions, an abundance of coarse herbage often flooded, and therefore selected by the lord as his meadow-land. In the early part of the present century a large portion of the high land was unenclosed; and the hills known as Hergest Ridge, Bradnor, and Rushock, in Kington parish still remain open common.

It would have been desirable to have traced the descent of the manor, with some particularity, to its successive owners, until it fell into the hands of the crown, if the task had not been already sufficiently performed by Mr. Parry, who was aided by the late Sir S. Rush Meyrick in his *History of Kington*, a work which was favourably reviewed in one of the early Nos. of the *Arch. Cambr.*

As the object of the present paper is to throw some light on the social condition of the inhabitants, the revenue and management of the manor from the time of Henry III to that of Henry VIII, the history of its suc-

cessive owners needs only a passing mention, for Dugdale's *Baronage* will supply what is wanting to those who cannot refer to Mr. Parry's work.

The descent of the manor, as part of the lordship of Brecknock, is traced by Mr. Parry from Bernard Newmarch to the family of De Braose. It is certain, however, that William de Braose, who married Eve, daughter to Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, was possessed of Huntington; and that on his death, in 1230, the manors of Hay, Eardisley,¹ and Huntington, fell, after the death of his widow, to the lot of his daughter, Alienor, the wife of Humphrey de Bohun, jun., son of Humphrey Earl of Hereford. Thereafter Huntington continued in the possession of the family of De Bohun until the death of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, in January 1373, when it was allotted, as part of her share, to his eldest daughter, Eleanor, who married Thomas of Woodstock, afterwards Duke of Gloucester. Their only child, Anne, married successively Thomas and Edmund Earls of Stafford; and in 7th Henry IV, William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe. By the issue of her second marriage her possessions passed into the family of Stafford, Earl and Dukes of Buckingham; and on the attainder of Edward, the last duke, in 1521, were forfeited to the crown.

Whilst it was in the possession of the De Bohun family, Huntington appears to have formed part of the honor of Brecknock. It was held of the crown *in capite* by baron's tenure, which involved the tenant's attendance by himself, or a substitute, on the king in war, and his personal attendance at court on the three great festivals of the year, and on summons to the king's great councils. At the proffer of services taken at Tweedmouth, 4th Edward I, Humphrey Earl of Hereford offered the service of five knights' fees by five

¹ Humphrey de Bohun and Aleanore his wife, by a fine levied in 36 Henry III, granted the manor of Irdesle to Walter de Baskerville, who by the same fine declared two parts of the manor of Brunley to be the right of the said Alianore. (Close Rolls, 36 Henry III, m. 16.)

knights, with ten covered horses.¹ As lords marchers they exercised a civil and criminal jurisdiction within the honor of Brecknock.² It would seem that their justices held occasional sessions at Huntington, as in 1415 a charge is made in the reeve's account for the expenses of John Bussell, John del Brigge, and Hugh ap Ivor, justices of the lord and lady of the manor, at a session there.

The inquisition taken in 1267, on the death of Humphrey de Bohun, jun., as to the lands to which he was entitled in right of his wife Alienor, returns the burgess rents of Kington at £1: 2: 0, and of Huntington at 19s. The other rents of Kington, Bauerton, New Kington, Moseley, and Chicwardine, amounted to £10: 16: 1; those of Huntington to 14s. 7d., and of Brilley to £7; forming a total which varies but little, though different in detail, from the rental given in the inquisition on the death of his son, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1299.

Fortunately the inquisition of 1299 gives the names of the free tenants and an account of the tenure on which they held their lands. There were forty-seven free tenants in Huntington, whose rents amounted to £8: 13: 5. Some held their lands by a military tenure, others paid in addition a fixed rent, and all were liable to attend the lord's court at Huntington thrice in the year. Of these, Eustace Whitney, who was probably lord of the manor of Whitney, held a messuage and two hundred acres of land by the service of one foot soldier with a bow and arrow, at the Castle of Huntington, in time of war, for forty days at his own expense. Philip ap Howell held a messuage and two hides of land of the lord of the adjoining manor of Lenhales, and was liable to find a man with a bow and arrow, at the Castle, for fifteen days. He also held lands in Kynton and Huntyn-ton, for which he paid a fixed rent. Nicholas Lupus, Hugo de Heergest, Philip de Bauerton, John de la Sale,

¹ Madox, *Bar. Angl.*, p. 221.

² See pleadings in a suit instituted by Roger de Mortimer and Lucy his wife in this court. (Madox, *Bar. Angl.*, 155.)

John de Monte, Stephen Long, and Richard le Prest, also each held their land by a like tenure, for periods varying from fifteen to eight days, and paid rent.

The rents of assize, or fixed rents, of Brunley amounted to £6 : 13 : 3, paid by sixty tenants, who, as their names shew, were almost all Welsh, and were liable to attend the lord's court at Huntington.

In Kynton there were fifty-nine free tenants, who paid a total rent of £6 : 4 : 7, and were also liable to attend the lord's court.

Before 1335 the military service of the tenants had been commuted for a fixed yearly payment of £3 : 8 : 4, returned as rent of knightward; and the rents of the free tenants, whose names are not again given, are returned as rents of assize in a gross sum amounting to £22 : 3 : 11, payable half yearly. Under the latter head occur also rents of English and Welsh serjeanty, producing respectively £1 and £1 : 6 : 8, the origin of which does not appear. Other rents of assize were the burgage rents of Kington and Huntington, the value of two pounds of pepper, a prise of lime, and four horseshoes and thirty-two nails,—the latter a not unusual render to the lord in feudal tenures.

The Welsh tenants also paid to the lord yearly the value of six sums and nine truggs of oatmeal,—the sum being equal to the quarter, and containing eight bushels or twelve truggs. There was also a custom called "calemay" or "clammay," that all the Welsh tenants of the manor should every third year pay to the lord, at the feast of the Invention of the Cross, the price of four cows with calves. A similar custom prevailed in the manors of Brecon and Hay.

Another customary tribute, styled "passagium," in the manor of Hay and in the manor of Huntington, "dayngerous passage," was levied on the Welsh tenants for passing along the highways of the manor; which is returned in the minister's account (37 Henry VIII) as no longer leviabie, because the tenants refused to pay, alleging as a reason that they were relieved from the

payment by stat. 27 Henry VIII, c. 26, which placed the inheritance of lands in Wales on the same footing as of lands in England, "and not after any Welsh tenure, nor after the form of any Welsh laws or customs." In the twenty-first year of the same reign the bailiff claims an allowance of several rents due from Welsh tenants, under the head of rents of assize, because the tenants were destitute, and could receive no profit that year on account of the strife and contention prevailing in the country there.

No mention is made in the inquisition of 1299 of the customary works which certain tenants of the manor were liable to perform, and which had been commuted into a money payment, when they are first mentioned.

The difference of nation and language soon caused a line of demarcation to be drawn, and an early division of the manor into English and Welsh. The names of the tenants in Huntington and Kington were almost wholly English, while those in Brunley were all Welsh, as are also the names of the farms in Welsh Huntington; and it is a matter worthy of remark, that in the particulars of the reeve's disbursements in the reigns of Edward III and Henry IV, he makes use of English words to denote articles purchased; thus shewing that English was the language spoken in English Huntington as early as the reign of Edward III, and probably in that of Henry III. This is the more remarkable as the Welsh language was spoken in the neighbouring manors of Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, in the reign of Henry VIII.¹

The surnames of the free tenants are derived, 1, from their places of residence; 2, occupation or business; 3, personal peculiarity, or the more simple form of a conjunction of the son's Christian name with that of his father. The following will serve as instances:

1. *In Huntington*, Hugo de Heergast, Philip de Bauerton, John de la Sale, John de Monte, John de Roge-

¹ Sir John Price's description of Wales in Powell's *History of Wales* by Wynne, p. xxii.

bach, William de Mosley, Philip Grenewey, John Goldewall, Emma de Kynton, Philip of Huntyn, John de Chickwardyn. *In Kington*, Alice Penros, Roger de Wod, Howel de Penbur Hoc (Pember's Oak), Walter de Mohonly,¹ John de Knolle, Philip de Bosco, Philip de Schawe,² Jevan de Neweton, William Bulkote.

2. *In Huntington*, Robert le Walkare (Walk fulling mill), Walter le Dispenser (or steward), Philip Pistator (or baker), Richard le Preste, Peter le Chaloner (or coverlet maker), Eynolf Suter, Madock Carnifex, Matilda le Chartare (or parchment-seller), Luke Fisher, John le Mason. *In Kington*.—William le Monnare (or miller), Stephen le Cachepol (or constable), Wladusa la Shares-tere (or cutter out of cloth), Walter Vigilis, William Clerk, Isabel la Carpentare, Henry Cyrothecarius (or glover), Richard Molendinus (or miller). *In Brilley*.—Griffith le Harper, John le Clerk.

3. Nicholas Lupus, Stephen Long, Philip le Hore (or hoary), William Loke, William Bullock, John Cry.

The following are the most striking names in Brilley: Eynon Loyd, Eynon Voyl, Wronow ap Philip, Iorward ap Meiler, Howel ap Kady, Meurick ap Phelipp, Iorward ap Ivor, David Vachan, Iouan Trewisopp, Willym Talbant, Llewellyn ap Youeth, Kady ap Griffith Tilwyn, Griffith ap Gurgenny, Adaf Craac. The following names, of a Welsh origin, occur among the Kington tenants:—Adaf Willym, Wethlian (widow), Agnes Wenthly, Neest (daughter of Roger), David, son of Iou-weth), William ap Adaf, Matilda (daughter of Iouan), Wenthlian (daughter of Eynon), Mabil Iorwerth.

In the reign of Edward III and Henry IV the following names are most worthy of note:—1, William atte Mere, Thomas Rushok, David Huntington, Agnes atte

¹ This name occurs with the variations of Maholm, Mogholm, and finally disappears from the rolls of the manor with Edward Mahollam who in 1719 surrendered the Knowle to his nephew, Thomas Watson and Joan Mahollam, in 1751. It is still perpetuated in Mahollam Farm.

² "Shawe," a place shaded with trees. (Verstegan, *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*.)

Hull of Pembreshok, Philip Maholm, John Wotton, Philip Pons, Roger Combe, Edmund Old Halle, John Lollewalle, John atte Knolle, David Moseley, Philip Attewode. 2, John Burgeys, Roger Cullebokke, Simon Cook, John Sumpter, Henry Weele, Philip Taillor, Matilda Walker, Richard Parker, Henry Tiller, Roger le Mart, William Cissor. 3, Roger Carles, John Simynghope, Agnes Hering, Lucie Culnard, Robert Paty, William Hunt, Thomas Amondesham, William Daykin.

During the latter period the following names of Welsh tenants occur:—John ap Aleyn, Jevan ap Llewellyn Vachan, Ievan ap Gorder, Rosser ap Cadogan, Cadogan ap Griffith, Ieuan Vachan, Ieuan Goch, Griffid ap Gounda, Philip Gam, William ap Eynon, Jenkin ap Gwillim, Trehairon Gam (outlaw of the manor), Hoell Wynne, William Howell Harper (ballivus Wall'), Edward ap Rees.

Another class of rents is returned under the head of "*novus redditus*" or "*firme*," in respect of lands let yearly, or for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, with reference to the rolls of court. The total amount of them is inconsiderable. They arose probably from land which fell to the lord by escheat or forfeiture.

There was also another class of tenants, forming probably the larger number, who held their lands by the performance of agricultural services; the representatives of the villeins or *cotarii* of an earlier age, but in the accounts of this manor referred to as tenants liable to such services by custom, except in the inquisition, 38 Henry VI, where they are styled *nativi*.

As the manor was held by a family who were hereditary chief constables of England, allied by birth or marriage to royalty in many of its members, and occupiers of a conspicuous position in all affairs of state, the management of it devolved on the reeve, who appears to have been one of the tenants selected by themselves to fill the office. These circumstances, and the unsettled state of the marches, probably conduced, at an early period, to the amelioration of the condition of this class

of tenants, brought about a commutation of their actual service at an early period, and placed them in a better position than the serfs of other manors.

The account of Roger Barton, reeve in 1372, gives the best account of the works to which these tenants were liable, and it may therefore serve as an illustration of their nature. The tenants of Rushok, Bradenorsence (Bradnor), Kyngton, Lollewall, Brudeford (broad ford, now corrupted into Bredward), Moseley, Chichwardyn, and Huntington, were liable to two hundred and ninety works and a half of the plough in the winter and Lent seasons, and on the fallow land, the value of each work being assessed at 3*d.*; twenty works with the plough, assessed at the same sum, were due at the Lent season from the tenants of either Hergest; ten ploughings, assessed at 4*d.* each, at the seasons first mentioned, were due from the tenants of Bollinghill; and the Welsh tenants, by a custom referred to as "*injungens inter se 14 carrucata*," were liable to fourteen plough-works assessed at 4*d.* each. He returns, as in default, the price of twenty-four plough-works due from the tenants of Rushok, and of twelve plough-works from the tenants of East and West Hergest; and assigns as a reason that the tenants were dead, and the lands liable were then in the lord's hands for want of tenants. The English tenants of the manor were also liable to eighty works of hoeing at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, fifty works of mowing at 2*d.*, twenty-two works of spreading the herbage at 1*d.*, and eighty-nine works of tossing hay at 1*d.* for each work. The tenants of Bollinghill and either Hergest owed a hundred and seventeen works of reaping hard corn, and a hundred and seventeen works of reaping oats at 1*d.* each. Fifty harvest-works, at 1*d.* each, were also due from the Hergest tenants, and the Welsh tenants were liable to perform a hundred and forty-eight works of reaping oats at the same price. A default in payment is again mentioned, of the sums due from the tenements before referred to. Sixty-one tenants of Kington, Barton, and Chywardyn, were also liable to two hundred and eighty-three

carriage-works assessed at 1*d.* each ; each tenant having three works to perform in the carriage of hay, oats, and rye.

These tenants, in course of time, became the copyholders, who held their lands by inheritance, according to the custom of the manor ; but copyhold tenure does not appear to have been introduced into Welsh Huntington, the tenants of which at a much later date claimed to hold all their lands in free socage tenure.

There appears, from Barton's account, to have been a great mortality among the customary and other tenants of the manor, as he returns rent in arrear from fifteen tenements ; that the tenants of seven of them were dead, and that all were in the lord's hands for want of tenants. Heavy arrears are also returned as due from John ap Aleyn, Philip Nichol, David Moseley, William Hager, all deceased, and Philip Attewode, previous reeves of the manor. These entries are probably attributable to the pestilence so prevalent in England in 1361-2 and 1369, as the records of the diocese of Hereford¹ state that on the 30 January, 1366, a commission was issued to inquire into the right of patronage of Kyngton, and as to the vacancy of the living ; and that a return was made that the living was void by the death of William de Lowe, the last incumbent, who died during the first pestilence, and had been void ever since.

Another source of revenue to the lord were his oak woods,—Kingswood containing four hundred acres, Bradnor seventy acres, Brilley Wood estimated at a hundred acres, the Forest Wood, near the castle at Huntington, about sixty acres ; and Rugbege Held, now known as the Held Wood, which in the beginning of the present century extended to the fences of the farm called Rubbage (Rhiw bach) ; and two small, enclosed woods, Haye Wood, which was alienated to Walter Vaughan in 2 Henry VII ; and Snelloflore, or Snellesley, which adjoined the park. In years when there were acorns, the lord received payment in money or in kind,

¹ Parry's *History of Kington*.

at the feast of St. Martin, from the tenants, who had the pannage, or privilege of turning their pigs into the wood,—in the inquisition, 10 Edw. III, styled “wormtak.” The oak trees in Kingswood and Snellesley were fallen for repairs to the castle and other manorial buildings, and for the renewal of the park paling. They were also converted, by cleaving, into shingles for roofing, under the name of “schingeles”; and the tops, bark, and tan, were sold and accounted for among the receipts. The quarries of stone in Kingswood and on Bradnor Hill were let at yearly sums varying from 8s. to £1:13:4; and in the former tiles, under the name of “sclatts,” for roofing were obtained.

The lord also had the tolls of fairs and markets, and a tax termed “chensaria,” on merchandise, which were let at sums varying from £2:5:4 to £5:3:4, which last sum was realised in 35 Henry VI. The fair at Huntington was held on the anniversary of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury; corresponding, when an addition is made for the transition from the old to the new style, with the fair still held there on July 18th. A toll-gate was erected in the village of Huntington, called “tolkenyatt.” A charge is made for a new one in 1403-4, in consequence of the old one having been broken by the Welsh rebels.

Nothing appears to have been received for wards and marriages; but under the head of “*advocaria*” are occasional receipts from persons without the manor, who probably placed themselves under the protection of the lord. The perquisites and fees of court vary much in amount, but no details are given of what they consisted.

Little can be gleaned as to the state of agriculture. Oats and rye were the chief grain-crops, but wheat and barley were probably sparingly grown in favourable situations. The lord’s grange and demesne lands, except the Hertmore meadows, were at Huntington, and adjoined the castle and the park. They were between eight hundred and nine hundred feet above the sea-level, and bordered on the commons of Welsh Hunting-

ton, which were well adapted for the pasturage of sheep. The earliest notice of them is in 1267: the lord had then in demesne three carucates or plough-lands, equal to three hundred acres; and worth, with the easements and appurtenances, £8 yearly; meadows and the park worth each £5 yearly. In 1299 the lord's land consisted of two hundred acres, of the yearly value, at 2*d.* per acre, of £1:13:4; an orchard (*gardinum*) worth 12*d.*; eight acres of meadow worth, at 10*d.* per acre, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and eight acres of pasture worth, at 2*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.* yearly. In 1335 the lord had a grange, a beast-house, and a sheepfold (*bercaria*), valued at 4*s.* yearly; one hundred and thirty-six acres of arable land worth, at 3*d.* per acre, the yearly sum of 33*s.*; forty-five acres only of which were sown, on account of the weakness of the soil,—one third being probably appropriated in rotation for the winter seedness and Lent grain, and the remaining third as a fallow; thirteen acres of meadow, worth, at 2*s.* per acre, 26*s.*; and divers parcels of pasture land worth 9*s.* yearly. The park, where the sheep were probably kept in winter, is estimated as of the yearly value of 40*s.* "*ultra sustentationem ferarum.*"¹

The account of Roger Barton for 1372-3, before referred to, furnishes an account of the produce of the lord's farm, and of the stock which it maintained. The total produce of the arable land was seven sums, ten truggs, of rye, and thirty sums of oats. A small portion of the rye was sold at 6*s.* per sum; the rest, mixed with fourteen sums, ten truggs, of toll-corn rendered by the lord's mills, was ground at the rate of 3*d.* per sum, and then given to the farm servants. The park-keeper, two waggons, and a shepherd, had each one trugg per week; and the occasional labourers also received an allowance during the time that they were employed. Three sums of rye were purchased at 6*s.* per sum, the average price of the year, and sown at the rate of three truggs per

¹ I acknowledge my obligations to Professor Rogers, a perusal of whose laborious and entertaining work, *The History of Agriculture and Prices*, has aided me much in this branch of my subject.

acre on twelve acres of land. In addition to thirty sums of oats, the produce of the farm, the reeve charges himself with twenty-one sums, one of which was received for seed from John Gardner, bailiff of Hay. Of this quantity, seventeen sums were ground and consumed by the farm servants; sixteen sums were sown on sixty-four acres of land, at the rate of six truggs per acre; thirteen sums, nine truggs, were sold at 4s. per sum, considerably more than the average, which was 2s. 6½d.; and the remainder was given to the two cart-horses at the ploughing of the lord's land at each seedness, and to the horses of the auditors at the audit in November. No corn or barley was grown on the farm. The cost of weeding the grain-crops amounted to 6s. 8d., and of cutting, binding, and harvesting the oat crop to 6d. per acre. The sum of 12s. was realised by the sale of the pasturage of certain crofts. Twenty-seven acres of meadow land in Hertmore, Mill Meadow, and the meadow under Snellesley, were mown at 4d. per acre; and the cost of making the hay, with the aid of the farm servants, was 7s. 4d. The meadows produced twenty-five loads of hay, of which two loads were given to the horses of the auditors and the stewards, eighteen loads were consumed by the bullocks and sheep in winter, and five loads were sold for 16s. 8d.

The stock on the farm consisted of three cart-horses (*affri mas.*);¹ seventeen bullocks, which appear to have been occasionally used in drawing timber for the lord,—seven of them were sold at 15s. per head; three hundred and twenty-four wethers (*multon*), of which twenty-five were bought in May, at 1s. 5d. each,—nine of this number died in winter, before shearing, and twenty-three after shearing. Three hundred and fifteen fleeces, in addition to locks and broken wool, are accounted for at the shearing; of which twenty-nine were rendered for tithes, one given as a gift to the shepherd, one sold for

¹ Spelman's *Glossary*. He says that in his day the Northumbrians applied the term, "a false aver or afer," to a good for nothing and sluggish horse.

7*d.*, and the remainder sent to Roger Poleyn, the receiver, at Brecon. The skins of the sheep which died before shearing, were sold at 4*d.* each, and of those which died after shearing at 2*d.* each. Charges occur for the cost of ruddle for marking, and of tar and paint, for rubbing on the sheep. One penny per score (a price which generally prevailed at this period) was paid for collecting and shearing; 4*d.* was paid to a man for taking the wool to a packer, and 4*d.* for its carriage to Hay. The oxen appear to have realised the average price of the year. The sheep were purchased below the average, which was 1*s.* 7*d.*; but the one fleece which was sold realised a full price.

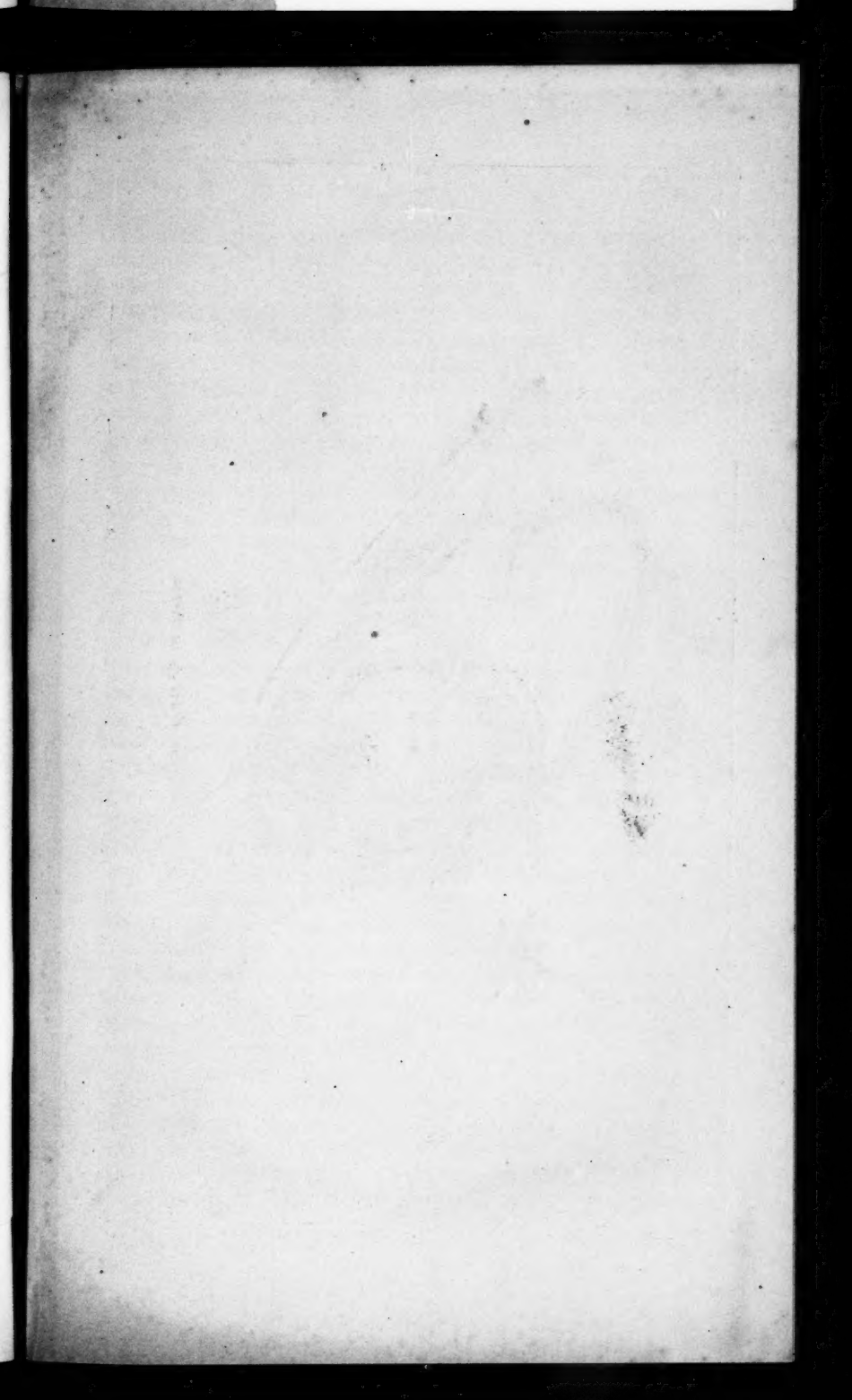
The reeve, as before stated, was one of the tenants, elected by his fellows with the approval of the lord or his steward. He had a yearly allowance of six sums, six truggs of corn, purchased in 1373 at 6*s.* 8*d.* per sum, somewhat below the average of the year; and he was exempt from rent or payments, in lieu of works, during his time of office. The reeve tower of the castle was probably his residence.

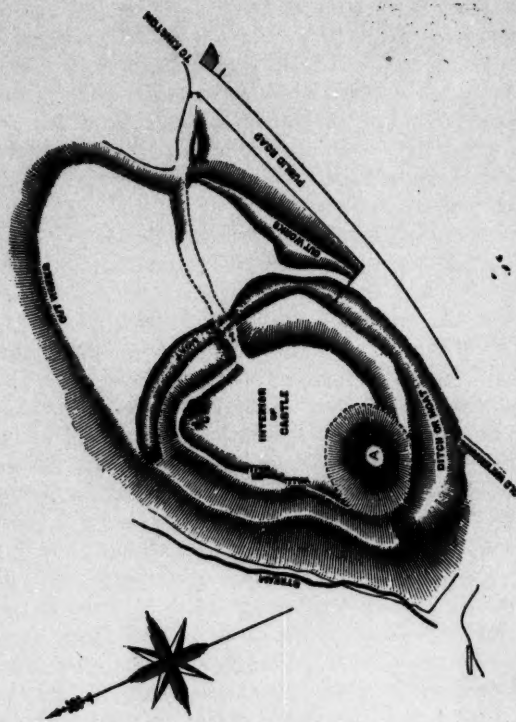
The farm servants consisted of a ploughman and a shepherd, who received, in addition to their allowance of mixed flour, 5*s.* each yearly; two carters engaged for the half year, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each; and a boy who received, in addition to a weekly allowance of half a trugg of mixed flour, 1*d.* per week for the eight weeks during which he was employed in hoeing at each seedness. The farm servants likewise received three truggs of mixed flour for their porridge. A charge was made of 4*d.* for gloves (*ceroteca*) purchased for the farm servants; but it was struck out by the auditors, who wrote over it, "quia non in p'ced."

In 1403 the lord had ceased to farm his land, and merely retained possession of his meadows in Hertmore, called Middlest, Archer, Polkewal, and Broadmeadows, and Dedmore. In order to keep up the grass for mowing, the meadows were enclosed with poles and rails, and the mole-heaps were spread. The mowing and haymak-

ing were paid by the task, and the hay was carried to Huntington, about five miles distant, at 1s. per load. The total expense amounted to £1 : 13 : 6. In 1460 the meadows are valued at 48s. During the reign of Henry VIII they appear to have been let to tenants, and on one occasion the outbreak of the river Weythall over a great part of Archer's Meadow is assigned as a reason why a greater rent could not be obtained for it.

The lord's mills were generally let for a money rent; but occasionally a render of toll-corn and malt, instead of money, appears to have been made by the miller. It is difficult to account for the difference in value of the mills at different periods, except on the supposition of a good or bad harvest, or the disturbed state of the country. In 1267 there were three mills of the yearly value of £10, and one fulling-mill; in 1299, four mills of the yearly value of 30s.; in 1335, three water-mills let to farm at £6, and two Welsh water-mills (Hengoyd and Brilley) let at £3. In 1372, Croked Mill, in Kington, which still retains its name, rendered one sum, three truggs, of malt (*bras' capital*), sold at 7s. per sum; and one sum, ten truggs, of oat malt, sold at 5s. per sum,—in both instances considerably above the average price of the year; and six sums of tolcorn, one sum of which realised 4s. 6d. Hengoyd Mill rendered ten sums, six truggs, of tolcorn. Chykwardyn Mill rendered one sum of oat malt, and three sums, eight truggs of tolcorn. The total value of which is rather more than the rent in 1335. The lord paid for the grinding of his grain, and did all repairs. In 1403-4 Croked Mill was let at 40s., and Chikwardyn at 16s.; but no rent was received for the latter, on account of the mill having been burnt by the Welsh rebels. Allusions to the same event are made in subsequent accounts, and this mill was not rebuilt. Hengoyd corn mill was let, with Brynley Mill, at £3 : 6 : 8. From a subsequent account Brynley Mill appears to have fallen into decay. The rent for the fulling mill at Hengoed could not be made, as no one would take it for fear of the rebels. This mill was repaired a





PLAN OF HUNTINGTON CASTLE.

few years later; but in 1544 it had fallen into decay and there was no water in the course. The fulling mill in Kington, at Myllgreen, which was probably the same as that in the occupation of Robert Walker a century earlier, was held in 1404 by Matilda Walker, who had newly rebuilt it, for a term of twenty years, at a rent of 13s. 4d., and she was to keep and leave it in repair. In 1544 this mill is returned as wholly fallen into decay. In 1460 a return is made of two water-mills of the value of five marcs. In 1544 Croked Mill was held for the remainder of a term of twenty-one years by James Vaughan of Hergest Court, Esq., at the yearly rent of £2: 3: 4, and Hengoyd corn-mill was let at 40s.

The raised mound on the site of the Castle of Huntington was probably, in the earliest period of our history, a look-out or place of defence, surrounded by a fosse and palisade, in connexion with similar mounds in the neighbourhood; of which it may suffice to mention that raised on the summit of the eminence called Castle Twt on the east, the mound near Huntington School on the south, and the point called Disgwlf, on Michael Church Hill, on the south-west. When the castle was erected is uncertain, but there is abundant evidence that it existed in the early part of the reign of Henry III. Its situation was on the boundary of the manors, just within English Huntington, at an elevation of about eight hundred and ninety feet above the sea-level. It was called by the Welsh *Y Castell Maen*.¹ Its position was commanding, affording a wide prospect eastward, and overlooking the valley of Gladestry on the north. To the west and north it was protected by a steep ravine, and on the south and east it was within a moat supplied with water from a rivulet called Bellowe, which rises on a farm called Llanbella, in the adjoining parish of Gladestry. The outer walls formed an oval enclosure, from north to south, of seventy-five yards, and from east to west of forty-six yards. The keep (*alta turris*), which was roofed with shingles and lead, was probably on the

¹ Description of Wales, xii.

east side of the raised mound before referred to. Other towers were called the Countess Tower, probably on the north-east; and Reeve Tower, which last probably stood on one side of the great gate on the east. Within was the hall, and a chamber to the north of it, a building styled the Octagon, and a well. The entrance-gate was approached by a drawbridge over the moat. A strong palisade (*hirscia*), formed probably of wooden piles interlaced with flexible branches, extended along the counterscarp of the moat from the Countess Tower to the grange, or great barn. The wine-cellar (*vinarium*) was probably outside the inner court, as a fence of thorns appears to have been made from the Prison Tower, or keep, to the western end of the paling by the wine-cellar. Traces of an outer court or outwork, which was probably fenced in by palisades or a hawthorn hedge, are still visible to the east of the castle. The castle could not have been, at any time, a fit residence for any of its possessors. It was probably used as an outpost for the defence of the manor and adjoining country against the incursions of the Welsh; and was garrisoned, when occasion required, by the tenants of the manor, with the aid of a few soldiers from the castles of Hay or Brecon.

The records of its history are few, and occur at long intervals. On the murder of William de Braose by Llewellyn, prince of North Wales, in 1230, the king, on the assignment of her dower to his widow, Eve, retained his castles of Huntington and Radnor, and committed the custody of them to the sheriff of Herefordshire.¹ His daughter, Eleanor de Braose, was soon afterwards married to Humphrey de Bohun, jun., and in her right he became entitled to the manors and castles of Hay and Huntington. In the Barons' Wars he was generally on their side; while his father, the Earl of Hereford and Essex, espoused the cause of the king. In Feb. 1263-4

¹ Close Rolls, 14 Henry III, p. 1, m. 6; 15 Henry III, m. 13. "Muragium pro villa de Haie concessum Eve de Braiose." (Patent Rolls, 21 Henry III, m. 15.)

the Earl of Leicester's two sons, with a large force, wasted the territory of Roger de Mortimer, and with the aid of Llewellyn and his Welsh forces took Mortimer's castle of New Radnor. On hearing of these hostilities, Prince Edward marched hastily from London to Mortimer's succour; and having taken the castles of Hay, Huntington, and Brecon, committed them, with the adjoining country, which belonged to Humphrey de Bohun, to Mortimer's custody.¹ Humphrey de Bohun probably recovered possession of Huntington in July of the same year, when the Earl of Leicester reduced the castles of Hereford, Hay, and Ludlow, and wasted Mortimer's lands,² and retained it until his death in 1267. A century passes before anything more is recorded of the castle. It is then (1365) returned as worth forty marcs. In 1372 repairs and other works were done at the castle, partly under the direction of John Chester, the keeper; and partly under the direction of John Dogelas, his successor; who received during their time of office 2s. 6d. per week. John Huntington was the porter during the same period, and received for his services 10d. per week.

It appears by the reeve's account, 5 Henry IV, that Chickwardyn Mill had been burnt, and the tollgate broken, by the Welsh rebels; that no one would rent Hengoed fulling mill, and that extra expenses had been incurred at the fairs of Huntington for the same cause. These facts are clearly a consequence of Owen Glendower's insurrection. After his defeat of Sir Edmund Mortimer at the battle of Brynglase, near Pilleth, on June 12, 1402, Owen, wasting the country on his way, marched into Glamorganshire.³ It was probably on this march that he took the Castle of Radnor,⁴ passed through Huntington, and partially destroyed the town of Hay.⁵ As no mention is made in the reeve's account of any

¹ Carte, *History of England*, ii, p. 141.

² *Ibid.*, p. 148.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 654.

⁴ Leland, *Itin.*, vol. v, p. 4; Charter of Incorporation of New Radnor, Queen Elizabeth.

⁵ Leland, vol. vii, p. 72.

damage done by him to the Castle of Huntington, it is probable that Owen found it unprotected, and contented himself with driving away the cattle, and taking the flour from the mill. In the following year the castle must again have been in danger, on Sir Edmund Mortimer's summons to his aid of the Earl of March's tenants in Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, when he formed an alliance with Glendower and the Earl of Northumberland.¹

Measures were taken by the king for the defence of the Welsh marches, and the custody of Huntington Castle was, in Sept. 1403, committed to Anne Countess of Stafford, who had lost her husband, Edmund Earl of Stafford, at the battle of Shrewsbury on the 21st July preceding. She appointed John Smert, captain, constable of the castle, who provided a supply of bows and arrows, and employed a smith to clean the arms there. In October of the same year, William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe in Normandy, who a few years afterwards married the Countess, visited the castle, and stayed there with his family during the month, probably with a view to direct what was to be done for its defence and repair. The principal repairs during this year were, reroofing the keep with shingles and lead, rehangng with new hinges the great gate and postern-gate, and the erection of palings by the *vinarium* and large barn; the making of a new fosse, with a palisading on the same, from the Countess Tower to the grange.

Smert, the captain, received this year in money, hay, and oats, £8. Rees Parker was porter of the castle, and received as his pay 1*d.* per day, and an allowance of three sums, two bushels, and one trugg of rye, as park-keeper. It is worthy of remark that David Pillalleyn, *capellanus*, is mentioned in this account, and those of Henry V in connexion with the captain. He was probably the chaplain of the church or chapel in the village of Hunting-

¹ Sir H. Ellis's *Original Letters*, 2nd Series, vol. i, p. 24. Carte mentions "Mr. Ellis's account of Owen Glyndourdwyr among Bishop Humphreys' MSS." Is it known where this account is?

ton. In 1415-16, Smert was still constable of the castle, and in receipt of an annuity for his life under letters patent of the lord. William Grenewey was the porter, and received 1*d.* per day. He was also bailiff of English Huntington, and was allowed in his account 20*d.* for the wages of two men watching by night in the castle, for its safe custody, from the 30th June to 29th Sept., by order of the countess. Repairs were again done. The old rafters of two towers, as far as the Octagon and Reeve towers, were renewed; the well within the castle was cleaned out; and two new fences of thorns from Snellesley, one extending from the prison tower to the western end of the paling by the wine-cellar, and the other from the west end of the large barn, as far as the paling at the entrance of the manor from Welsh Huntington, were erected.

The pacification of the Welsh soon caused the maintenance of this castle to be a matter of less importance. The expensive wars in France, and the wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, likewise contributed to its neglect. Once out of repair, in so exposed a situation, wind and weather soon completed its decay. On the death of Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham, in 1460, it is returned as worth nothing *ultra repris*; and on the survey, after the attainder of Edward, the last duke (13 H. VIII), it appears that the town of Huntington was in manner decayed; and the castle all decayed, except a tower for keeping of prisoners. The office of constable, however, still existed, and was held by James Vaughan of Hergest Court, a gentleman of the king's household, and receiver at Brecon *temp.* Henry VIII, and Roger Vaughan, his brother, at £5 per ann.

The existence of a castle at Kington was in tradition in 1529. The rent of Castle Hill is accounted for by the reeve in 1403; but there is no mention of a castle in any of the early accounts or inquisitions. In 1529 rent is accounted for in respect of the herbage of the pasture of Castle Hill, in Kington, and of the moat of the same castle, demised to Walter Young for an

expired term of twenty-one years; and also for the farm of the fish-pool and one pasture about the castle, of old belonging to the porter of the same castle. The Castle Hill overhangs Weythell Brook; and to the west of it is a hollow field still known as the Pit Meadow, which with Castle Hill, until the middle of the last century, formed part of the demesne lands; but there is no spring or course by which the pool or moat could have been supplied with water. The Castle Hill was probably, at a very early period, a fortified mound; for which the inhabitants of Kington, in the absence of any authentic account, invented a traditionary history.

The burgage tenements in Kington were twenty-nine in number, and 6*d.* yearly was paid in respect of each tenement. They enjoyed the same immunity from labour-rents as the free tenants of the manor.

R. W. B.

(*To be continued.*)

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BUTTON.

IN a former volume of this Journal (viii, pp. 92 and 177, 1862) an account was given of the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Lythan, in Glamorganshire; and under the latter reference were printed transcripts of various letters by Admiral Sir Thomas Button, a cadet of the family of Worlton or Duffryn St. Nicholas, and ancestor of that of Cottrell. Since those transcripts were made, other volumes of the Calendars of the Domestic State Papers have been published, from whence the following further particulars are derived.

The year 1631 found Sir Thomas aged, and broken in health and purse; waging a bitter and incessant war with the Lords of the Admiralty, conjointly with Stephen Alcock, victualler of the navy, and apparently a very important personage, and a better accountant than the admiral. Alcock claimed £45 for provisions formerly

supplied to Sir Thomas's pursers; and the admiral, leaving town suddenly for the West, wrote letters to the Admiralty on the 2nd April, from Westminster and from Maidenhead, requesting that the claim might be satisfied, and praying for his own heavy arrears overdue four years. If this money be not paid, "his wife and seven children must beg." He mentions that he has the custody of a fort in Ireland. On the 7th he writes again, from Bristol, pressing the payment of the £45, without which Alcock will not victual the ninth whelp, and dwelling upon his fears from his private creditors. This letter the Admiralty referred, on the 18th, to Alcock. On the 24th Sir Thomas repeats his attack, commencing with Alcock. He then points out that the Severn and Irish Channel are full of pirates, and insists upon full crews. He seems himself to have victualled the hungry whelp, and puts in the accounts of his purser, Thomas Morgan. It appears, however, by a letter of the 26th, that Alcock is concerned in victualling both the fifth and ninth whelps. Sir Thomas again demands £358:13:4, arrears due to him.

On the 2nd of May he is preparing to sail from Bristol that night, but is in trouble with the victuallers. His post is admiral of the Irish and British Channels. He got to sea, but was detained under Penarth by adverse winds, almost in sight of his own house. At last he got free, and on his way to Dublin chased a Biscayan pirate. This he reported, 16 June, from Holyhead, commencing, as usual, with the victualling grievances. 5 July he told Nicholas, the secretary to the Admiralty, that he wished himself employed in any other way for the better good, and that "his nephew Will." (Capt. William Thomas) "was again with him; whereby the king would be better served, and the state better satisfied." He then, in reference to a letter from Richard Earl of Cork, complaining of Turkish men-of-war on the west coast of Ireland, added, "how dishonourable and how unchristian a thing it is that these Turks should dare to do these outrages and unheard-of villainies upon

his majesty's coasts, by reason of the weakness of his guards."

17 Dec., Alcock appeared in the field with a statement that he had overpaid Sir Thomas £17: 1: 4 for victualling the fifth and ninth whelps.

The Admiralty thus goaded into action, 28 Jan. 1632, summoned Sir Thomas and Stephen Alcock to attend the board. Sir Thomas then put in, by way of declaration, a breviat of the business between Alcock and himself, which the board proposed to consider on the 4th Feb. About this time the victualling of the ships on the Irish coast, which had so long been in the hands of the admiral, was committed to those of Thomas Morgan, purser of the ninth whelp.

The Admiralty referred the dispute to a committee of naval officers, who having examined into the dispute between Sir Thomas and the victualler, reported, 9th March, that the latter owed Sir Thomas £56: 18: 4; but that the admiral had to account for casks and biscuit-bags to the value of £84: 10: 4.

The admiral seems to have carried his point as to his nephew "Will."; for 23rd March, Capt. William Thomas, who was a son of William Thomas, of Moulton, and Mary Button, was his lieutenant in the ninth whelp; and was left in charge of her, as will be seen, while his uncle was engaged on shore in pressing his claims upon the government.

26th April, writing from Worlton (his mother, Margaret Lewis's house), he says he has been for twenty-four weeks attending the court at Newmarket without obtaining a penny either of the great sum due to him, or of the £358 ordered him by the Lords for his arrears. Probably these twenty-four weeks were at different times.

On his return from the court to London, his progress westwards was delayed through sickness. He then heard that the Lords intended to send a better guard to Ireland, and hoped to be able to discharge whatever duty may be entrusted to him. He also asked for orders to fit out the whelps at Bristol, as there were two or

three piratical men-of-war off the Irish coast and in the Severn.

In another letter from Worlton, of the same date, but of a more private character, he tells Nicholas that his journey home, of two hundred miles, has increased his indisposition; which was further added to by an attempt to do some service on a pirate which lay ten days in the harbour of Milford Haven; and now, on his return, he is taken seriously ill at his mother's. He sends up the bearer to let the Lords know the cause of his stay. All his desire is to depart the world with the reputation of an honest man, and a disengaged man in his estate. The ambition of the times is far from him. He begs to be commended to Jack Pennington, to whom he is more bound for his love than to any friend he has. He begs to know how he stands with the Lords, and how they intend to dispose of the ships that are to go out.

Sir Thomas struggled manfully to return to his command, and actually got as far, probably, as Milford; for 15 May he writes again from Worlton that he has been forced back eighty miles by sickness, but still hopes to be able to perform their lordships' orders. To add to his distresses, his nephew, Capt. William Thomas, whom he had left in charge of his ship, lost a prize reputed to be valuable, but of which the admiral denies the value. "The accident," he says, "might have happened to any one." Nevertheless, both the loss of the prize by Thomas, and the leaving the ship in charge of his nephew by the admiral, were made the subjects of charges against him.

Thirteen days later, 28th May, Sir Thomas had reached his house at Sandy Haven; but was very weak, and could not stir five miles. He is impatient at the non-arrival of the whelps. He took occasion of a letter to the Lords to put in a word for Capt. Thomas, who was under arrest, and he authorised Nicholas not to let him want for money. He seems again to have been forced back by illness to his mother's care, and was apparently at Worlton on the 30th. On the 2nd of June he has got the *Murderer* for his armament, but remains at Worl-

ton, where he was heard of on the 9th and 10th. On the 12th of July he ordered the ninth whelp to Milford as soon as possible.

Meantime the charge against Capt. Thomas had been made to include the admiral; for Sir Thomas's uncle, Sir Robert Mansell, a sailor of high rank, writing to Capt. John Pennington, mentions the prosecution against Sir Thomas, and advises an appeal to the king, who, he thinks, will see him righted. Sir Kenelm Digby now appears as holding the reversion of Sir Thomas's patent, and, probably anticipating his retirement, writes, 19 Sept., praying for the meanest command, so it be in action.

Capt. Thomas had been committed to the Marshalsea, from whence, 1st December, the Lords consent to his discharge, providing Sir Thomas will go bail for £600 for his meeting the charge against him. The bail seems to have been given.

7 Jan. 1633, Sir Thomas was at Sandy Haven busied with naval details; and on the 21st he wrote thence to Nicholas, claiming employment, as of right, should any ships be prepared for Ireland. He mentions his uncle [Sir Edward] Carne [of Nash], a teller [of the Exchequer, who had married Sir R. Mansell's sister Ann]; and alludes to the fact, that last year, on account of his own illness and Capt. Thomas's trouble, the Admiralty employed Capt. Plumleigh, of whom Button was evidently jealous; and with reason, for he was even then destined to supersede him.

On the 23 April Sir Thomas addressed a very touching petition to the king. He entreats his majesty to save from utter ruin himself, his wife, and his seven children:

"He prays payment of £358:13:4 due to him for service in the *Antelope* in 1627 and 1628; also that £280 due from him, as received from his sister, Anne Merrick, guardian of Barbara Merrick, the king's ward, may be allowed towards payment of £311 due for his service on the coast of Ireland from 21st Sept. 1628 to 20th July, 1629; also that the moneys due on his pensions of 6s. 8d. *per diem*, given him for his journey to the North-West, and 6s. *per diem*, out of the revenues

of Ireland, given him by Queen Elizabeth for nine or ten years' service done in her time, may be paid for the last half year, and from henceforward; also that, for the arrears of his pensions, amounting to £3,706, with £500 for his expenses as one of the council of war (being two hundred miles from his own dwelling), he may be allowed to contract for some of his majesty's lands in fee farm; also that, having served the state thirty-nine years, he may continue his employment of admiral on the coast of Ireland, given him by Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by King James by letters patent for life."

9 Oct., Henry Yonge founds a claim to be master-gunner in one of the new ships, on the fact that he served with Sir Thomas in the expedition to Algiers; and about the same time Capt. Dawtry Cooper sought compensation because he was superseded by Sir Thomas, and was blown up in the seventh whelp. He also is ready to starve.

My Lords, it seems, contemplated building new ships in 1634, as suggested by Sir T. Button and others.

22 Feb. 1633-4 the Admiralty were to consider the appointment of the admiral to the Irish coast, and Sir Thomas was summoned to attend. This led to a statement of certain charges against him, unfitting him, if true, for the employment. These were ten in number, the chief being "that he left his ship in command of Capt. Wm. Thomas, whom he had been forbidden to employ, and who by his misconduct occasioned the loss of a prize ship worth £6,000; that in 1630 he sheltered from justice, aboard his ship, Capt. Seras, accused of piracy and murder; and that he was guilty of various frauds in the victualling of his ships, which victualling he took upon himself by contract with Sir Allen Apsley, especially in applying to his own use a quantity of salt found aboard a captured Dunkirker." The Lords at once settled these charges, and 26th Feb. put a copy of them into the hands of Sir Thomas; and early in March Robert Wyan, the king's proctor, took instructions from the board to put them into legal form, and prepare his proofs for the Court of Admiralty. For that purpose he was to attend Dr. Rives, the king's advocate, to receive

his advice. It appeared that Sir Thomas had been for some time sequestered from his employment as admiral of the ships employed upon the coast of Ireland, and was "a suitor to the king to have his charge, and be admitted to his defence."

6th March, Wyan appealed to Mr. Secretary Nicholas for information on five points:

"1. The ship's name, and the time when Sir Thomas neglected his charge in the Irish seas?—The ninth whelp. In March, 1630.

"2. What Gosnell is?—Gosnell was and is Chief Justice of Munster, and is now Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of Munster.

"3. Whether the fifth whelp was commanded by Sir Thomas as captain, and the like with the ninth whelp?—Capt. Hooke was captain of the fifth whelp, under Sir Thomas as admiral.

"4. The time Sir Thomas was employed in the *Antelope*?

"5. Who was Sir Thomas's lieutenant of the *Convertine* in 1629, and what voyage was she employed in?—William Thomas was his lieutenant. She was employed for guard of the Irish coast."

Wyan returned the charges to Nicholas 11th March, and proposed to begin the process before he left town. 29th March, Sir Richard Plumleigh, who seems to have been appointed to Button's command, offers witnesses upon the charges.

Sir Thomas, broken as he was, lost no time in his reply, "answering or explaining away each charge in the most direct manner." To each article he replied *seriatim*:

"He denied that he ever left his charge to his lieutenant in the manner stated. He defended Capt. William Thomas against the allegation of having tortured the gunner of the *St. John of Dunkirk*; and also against another charge, of refusing to give up the Portugal ship to Sir Thomas Harris. He alleged that he took on board Capt. William Seras as a prisoner, to bring him to the High Court of Admiralty; and asserted that he could not be responsible for Turks having carried away one hundred and twenty persons from Baltimore, and made them slaves at Algiers; inasmuch as he was then, by the Lords Justices' order, at Chester, in convoy of one hundred and twenty sail that came out of Ireland."

This, the effectual clearing of his name and fame, was the last act of the gallant old sailor's public life ; for a few weeks afterwards, in April, he was dead, and his widow proposed to press for the payment of the heavy arrears withheld from her by the government. After the Restoration his family petitioned for the license to make a baron,—a way of paying debt accorded to pressing and powerful claimants by both Charles I and his son. The petition proceeds from Miles and Florence Button, and Elizabeth, widow of Colonel John Poyer, governor of Pembroke. Miles had been forced to mortgage his estate of £250 per ann. to pay the debts incurred in the service of Charles I by his father. He himself served in Pembroke garrison, in Ireland, and elsewhere, and lost £5,500. "His wife was left portionless by the murder of her father, Sir Nich. Kemys, on surrender of Chepstow Castle. Elizabeth Poyer's husband, after a brave defence of Pembroke at his own charge, was compelled to surrender it, and afterwards murdered."

Whether the family obtained their arrears is doubtful ; probably not, for their only claim upon Charles was loyalty to his father. It is satisfactory to know that the existence of the admiral's family did not depend upon court favours or royal gratitude. Miles, the admiral's eldest son, obtained the estate of Cottrell with the hand of Barbara Meyrick, its heiress. Florence Kemys was his second wife. In 1645 he was possessed of £400 per ann. rental. He was a steady royalist ; and besides other services was present at the battle of St. Fagan's, in 1648, fought on the border of the Cottrell estate. Miles left issue by both wives, and was succeeded by his son and grandson. Their remote successor in the estate was also a distinguished sailor, Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., who commanded a ship at Trafalgar, and whose son, Admiral Sir George Tyler, was distinguished in the same service.

Besides Capt. William Button of the *Garland*, the admiral's son, and Capt. Edward Button of the *Violet*,

already mentioned, there was another Capt. William Button, probably also a near kinsman, who, 20 Feb. 1633, is cited by the governor of Virginia as able to give a good account of that colony, and to shew a sample of its tobacco. He was, in 1634, agent for the Virginia planters, and addressed the government in their behalf. 22 July, 1634, the Privy Council informed the governor and council of Virginia that the services of Capt. William Button to that colony were to be rewarded by a gift of land on each side of the Appatamuck. This probably made him unpopular in the colony; for 3 April, 1635, Governor Hussey alluded to the preposterous haste of Capt. William Button and Sir John Zouch in leaving the colony, and attributes to faction, rather than to zeal for the king's service, their leaving behind the chief of this business.

About 1639 William Button was dead, and his widow had married Ralph Wyatt, who, under her assignment, claimed seven thousand acres of land in Virginia, and prayed, in her right, for a confirmation under the great seal. (State Papers. Cal. 160, 184, 785, 201, 306.)

The life and services of Sir Thomas Button passed away almost unnoticed, and his memory has been suffered to be forgotten even in his own town and county. Born a cadet of good, and, by his mother, of very ancient family, in the maritime county of Glamorgan, he served at sea in the last eleven years of the famous reign of Elizabeth; and that so bravely, that he won from the hands of the great queen, so sparing of honours and of treasure, the highest naval rank and a pension for services in Ireland and the West Indies, which must have been brilliant to have been so early distinguished.

Under Prince Henry, a discerning judge of merit, he succeeded, 1610-12, Hendrick Hudson in the career of arctic discovery. In command of ships bearing the names (then first made celebrated) of the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*, he pierced the straits called after that

great navigator; and, discovering and naming Resolution Isles, reached Southampton Island and the mainland of America in N. latitude $60^{\circ} 40'$, within Hudson's Bay, at a point which he named "Hope Checked" or "Deceived." He thence, 15 August, 1612, discovered the mouth of Nelson's River (so called after his ship's master), where he wintered under circumstances of difficulty, which he conquered with great ability; and made himself remarkable for having employed his men during the arctic winter in out-of-door sports, and by himself instructing them in navigation. In the spring of 1613 he explored Button's Bay and the adjacent land of New Wales. He thence sailed northwards, discovered the islands which he named after his relative, Sir Robert Mansel; first penetrated the passage between Cape Chidley and Labrador, and thence returned to England in the autumn; having by his persistence, seamanship, and power of managing seamen, gained very great distinction. His journal, known to have contained observations on the variation of the compass, is lost. He discovered a current in lat. 60° , which led him to suspect a north-west passage. This was afterwards again examined by Capt. Gibbon, a cousin of Button, who took out Baffin as his mate. Knighthood and a confirmation of the patent office of admiral on the Irish coast, and a further pension of 6*s.* *per diem*, seem to have been the rewards of his arctic discoveries.

Like all honest public servants, he was more or less out of favour with Buckingham, for some time high admiral; but in 1620 his services led to his appointment as rear-admiral to the expedition to Algiers, commanded by Sir R. Mansel. His service on his return seems to have been incessant and severe, though confined to the west coasts of England and Wales and St. George's Channel, all then much infested by French, Spanish, and Barbary pirates. His complaint of want of ships and men, and of the scant quantity and inferior quality of his naval stores, are almost incessant; and even when successful in taking prizes, bitter controversies arose out

of their value and disposition. His correspondence exhibits very remarkably the shortcomings and dishonesty of the government of the navy in the reigns of James and Charles, and the degree to which the charges and responsibility of victualling the ships was thrown upon the captains. It often happened that unless they found the money, the ships could not be got ready for sea, and the appointments could not be taken up; but the arrears for such advances were allowed to accumulate; and when an officer became too pressing, he was threatened with a dispute upon his accounts. Sir Thomas's zeal for the service, his want of caution, and his exceedingly testy temper, laid him open specially to these annoyances. The victuallers and such subordinate officials were all against him; and the Lords of the Admiralty were evidently, even when not disposed to be unfair, not unwilling to silence him. In his correspondence, the mortgaged condition of his estate, the impoverishment of his family, the insufficiency of the naval force at his command, are his staple topics, and, with his temper, evidently preyed upon his health.

He was regarded not only as a gallant but a "scientific" sailor, and was in repute as a mathematician; and it must have gratified him much to have been called upon to report to the principal secretary of state concerning the prospects of a north-west passage. Nevertheless he commences with a growl alluding to his long laid aside papers, "which I thought would never have bin made use of, consideringe that these later tymes amonge our nation rather studies howe to forgett al thinges that may conduce to the good of posteritye by adventuringe sixpence, if they find not a greate and presente benefitt to insew thereof." He then goes on, in a noble spirit, to say: "But inasmuch as yet att length it pleaseth God to open the eies of som to looke after soe important a busines for the honor of his majestie, and not only the comon good of this our kingdome, but of all our neighbere nations," etc. He then lays down, as the great qualification for the commander of the expe-

dition, that "he ought first to be soe religieuse as to hould his end the happiest that dyes for the glorie of God, the honor of his kinge, and the publique good of his cuntrye; all which, in this design, have their severall and particular interest; and therefore he must not looke backe for fear of the danger of either unknowne coastes, hideouse stormes, darke and long contineweal mistes, to lye amonge and all wayes to see more landes and islands of ice, then he can see of sea, and oft tymes rocks under him in sight, when he shall within thrice his ships length fynde twentye fathom water."

His advice is to avoid Hudson's Bay, which he says he and Hudson only entered in obedience to orders from home; and to anchor west of Nottingham's Island, and to proceed according to the set of the tide, "which is the only way to fynde that passadge, which I doe as confidently beleave to be a passadge as I doe there is on either betweene Calis and Dover or betweene Holy Head and Ireland." The whole letter is a remarkable one, and shews that the mariners trained in the great times of Elizabeth and famous school of Raleigh were no unfitting predecessors of Collingwood and Nelson, of Parry and of Franklin.

The place of Sir Thomas Button's death or burial has not been discovered; but such times, few and far between, as he spent on shore, were passed in his house at Cardiff or his mother's residence at Worlton. He died, it is true, an impoverished man; broken in health by his long and severe service, and the irritation to which he was subjected by the servants of the Admiralty; but he lived to form a reputation as a gallant seaman and a bold and successful adventurer in the arctic seas, and to clear his good name from the stains sought to be fixed upon it. He is the one considerable man whom the town of Cardiff can claim as her own; and it is little to her credit that no memorial of him adorns her council chamber, or greets the mariner who steps ashore at her port.

G. T. C.

ROMAN ALTAR BEARING OGHAMS AT LOUGHOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

LOUGHOR, the mediæval Castell Llychwr, stands on the extreme western boundary of the county of Glamorgan, where the river of that name, coming down from the hills near Llandeilo fawr, divides it from the county of Carmarthen. At the present day it lies in two portions: the older comprising the parish church and some of the more considerable houses, one or two of which are old hostelries, and an ancient house, called the Sanctuary, close by the stream: the other containing the rectory, one or two good dwellinghouses, and many cottages,—quite a street of them, in fact,—situated about a mile behind the former, higher up, on a hill, and on the road to Swansea. The position of this latter portion is one of singular beauty. The view from it, up the vale and towards the hills, is one of much wildness; and at times, from atmospheric influences, even of much grandeur. In fact, the lower but undulating lands of Carmarthen-shire extend, by Llanelly and Kidwelly, to the estuary of the Towey, and die away, amid western mists, into the hills of Pembrokeshire. Towards the south and south-west the hills of Gower and the open channel towards Lundy Island complete the panorama, which is altogether one of the most lovely and extensive in this part of South Wales; rivalled only by that from the hill above the Mumbles on Swansea Bay, on that from Penarth Head, near Cardiff.

That part of the town which is down by the shore, the older and the more important, was once a place of trade, with metal and chemical works, and always of great passage; for here was the ferry when the great coast-line of road crossed the river; here a substantial wooden bridge, in very rapid and strong water, was erected some thirty or forty years ago; and here, in modern times,

the South Wales Railway now runs across the river on its course to Carmarthen and Pembroke. Old Loughor has always been a busy place: its very inns and a quay or two look worn out by frequent work, and it has gradually assumed almost an appearance of antiquity. Just opposite to it, on the other side of the tidal river, stands the busy establishment of the Spytty copperworks with its tall chimney, its smoky yards, and a long string of workmen's cottages stretching along the road; backed, a few miles further towards the west, by the thriving town and docks of Llanelly, with the tallest chimney in South Wales (230 feet high) rising up from the midst. Whatever may be appearances, the life of this part of the country has by no means fallen off, and the district is still one of the busiest and most thriving of the great South Welsh coal-field.

Below the town the river widens considerably, and winds, amid great tracts of sand, to the sea. There it changes its name, and is called the Burry. The whole of this part of its course testifies to considerable inroads of the ocean. It is thoroughly debatable land; and on both sides extend grassy flats, covered in spring tides, and affording that short, peculiar pasture for sheep, which French gastronomers appreciate so highly, and distinguish by the name of *pré salé*.

Southward of the town a marshy valley extends to the foot of the hills of Gower, and probably, in early times, was in good cultivation, with the little stream of the Lliw running through it; but it is now a very uncertain district, abounding in rough, wet pasturage, and difficult of passage, but capital for snipes.

Just where the present decayed town stands, or rather on the sandy and marshy ground south of it, was the Roman station of *Leucarum*; placed here, probably, on account of the water making a secure port, and as affording the first practicable ferry across the tidal river. Coins, pottery, and other traces of a Roman station have been found here; and tradition points to the site of part of it as just opposite the modern railway station, though

the tide has done its best to obliterate all traces. A small hill rises here immediately from the water-edge, and on it are the earthworks and a square tower of the Norman castle, as well as the parish church. An underground channel or aqueduct has been observed here, bringing down the waters of the river Lliw from the upper ground; but nothing positively Roman now remains, though very probably the mediæval castle was erected, with its mound, in the strongest part of the station. It was approached by a road from *Nidum* (Neath), which was nearly coincident with great part of the modern road from Swansea; and, indeed, on the higher part of this line, where it crosses a common, about three miles from Loughor, there may be seen a wide and deep ditch filled with coppice wood, on the south side of the road, which is probably part of the Roman road filled up by the wear and tear of ages, like that part of the Roman road eastward from Brecon, near Llanhamlach.

There was, in the middle ages at least, another ferry of importance over the Loughor river, at Llandeilo Tal y bont, three miles higher up, where, from its name, the existence of a bridge might be suspected; and where a small mound, probably fortified in former times, on each side of the stream, still marks the spot of passage. This is close to the old church of Llandeilo; and from the Caermarthenshire shore an ancient road, now a narrow lane, winds up the hill in the direction of Llannon and Caermarthen. There is reason to suppose that the Roman road from *Leucarum* to *Maridunum* ran nearly in the same direction; but its precise line has not been noticed. Here, however, in mediæval times, was one of the main lines of road from Swansea to Caermarthen; and, indeed, until the formation of the railroad through Loughor, a mail ran this way, with a slight deviation by Pontardulas for the sake of its stone bridge; independently of another line along the coast, very nearly followed by the rail through Llanelly and the ancient port of Kidwelly. These were, and indeed still are, the main lines of communication between Glamorganshire

and Pembrokeshire, and the passage of cattle along them must always have been of importance.

It is stated in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* (a work generally of good authority), that a Roman milliary stone was found at Loughor, where it formed one of the steps leading up to the Rectory House. It was not a mile stone, but an altar; and it now stands on the lawn in front of the Rectory, in the upper part of Loughor, on the slope of the hill. It is rather plain; but its shape, as will be perceived by the accompanying engraving, plainly betokens its origin and purpose. The material is a fine-grained white sandstone of the carboniferous series, so close in texture, and so light in colour, that at first sight it appears to be marble. It is entirely devoid of any sculptured ornaments or inscription; but on examining it closely, and under a favourable light, in 1857, the author found, on the south-west angle of the lower portion, certain Oghams, which are here carefully represented. The edge which serves for the *fleasg*, on which these Oghams are cut, is chipped in two places, and the Oghamic inscription is, in so far, imperfect. Owing to the very light colour of the stone, and the almost total absence of shadow cast by their cuttings, the Oghams were extremely difficult to be made out; but considerable time was spent over the monument, and the accuracy of the delineation may be fully depended upon.

The Oghams, according to the alphabet used by Irish antiquaries, may be read as follows:

L (?)...AS IC

They begin from the bottom, and are read upwards, from left to right, as is usual in similar cases. At the top it will be observed that they bend slightly over, to accommodate themselves to the curve of the cornice or abacus of the top of the altar; and this circumstance induces the author to think, with great deference, in opposition to the learned authority of Mr. R. R. Brash, who has written so much and so well upon the subject of Oghams,

that these marks were cut on the edge of the stone after it had ceased to be used as an altar, and when it served for a commemorative purpose; and hence that it is to be considered, not as of pre-Christian times, but of a date later than the departure of the Roman garrison from the adjoining station. The stone is about 4 ft. 6 ins. high, and the width of its flat sides about 1 ft. 7 ins. At present it is in a most exposed situation; and unless its importance is properly understood by the possessor of the house for the time being, is subject to every kind of heedless injury. Although removals of monuments from their original sites are generally to be deprecated, yet, considering that this stone is not altogether *in situ*, it would be better preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution of South Wales at Swansea, where it would have a good chance of being properly cared for.

Only two other Oghamic inscriptions are hitherto known in South Wales, on the coast of the Bristol Channel: one in the far west, on a tombstone in the chapel (not the monastic church) of Caldy Island; the other in the middle of this same county of Glamorgan, the PYNPEIVS CARANTORIVS stone, by the side of the road leading from Kenfig Church and Castle towards the great Abbey of Margam and the Roman station of *Nidum*, the mediæval Castell Nedd, and now the modern Neath.

H. L. J.

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BODOWIR.



PERTHU DUON.

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PLAN OF BODOWYR CROMLECH.

CROMLECH, BODOWYR, LLANIDAN.

THIS is mentioned by Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*, second edition, p. 93), who describes it as "a pretty cromlech standing at the top of a hillock at Bodowyr." He also gives a drawing of it (plate v, fig. 2), and the following dimensions,—“length, 7 ft. ; breadth, 6 ft. ; thickness, 6 ft.”; and adds, “y^e upper stone is a detruncated pyramid, and flat at the top.” The capstone is four-sided : the north-west side, which is the longest, measures 7 ft. ; the south-west side, 6 ft. ; the south-east side, 6 ft. 3 ins. (exclusive of the corner which is rounded) ; the north-east side, 4 ft. 6 ins. It has a pyramidal appearance when looked at from the south-west, but is certainly not “very flat at the top.” There are five supporters standing ; but the capstone at present rests upon three only, which are shaded in the accompanying ground-plan. From the smallest of these a piece has been detached, and now lies beneath the cromlech. The total height above ground is 7 ft. 6 ins. Several fragments of stone, all of which are marked in the ground-plan, are scattered about under and around the structure. Most probably these were originally used to close up the sides of the chamber. Miss A. Llwyd, in her *History of Anglesey* (4to., 1833, p. 287), describes the capstone as being “supported by *four* upright stones”; so that, if she observed correctly, one supporter must have given way after she wrote. Rowlands further remarks that “there is also, on a rising part of the ground there” (Bodowyr), “the highway leading through it, the remains of a small cirque” (*Mona Antiq.*, plate v, fig. 3) ; “and on another part of the ground there appear the marks of a carnedd, the stones of which, in times past, have been disposed of into walls and buildings.”

I have been unable to find the remains of either of these.

RUINED CROMLECH, PERTHI DUON, LLANIDAN.

I believe this to be identical with that which is described in *Mona Antiqua* (p. 93) as "a shapely cromlech on the lands of Blochty, in the township of Tre'r Beirdd, now thrown down, and lying flat on its supporters." It is situated on the small farm of *Perthi Duon*, a furlong to the north-east of the line of road (the old Roman paved way) leading from Barras, on the Menai Strait, towards Caerleb; but it is not more than two furlongs from the farmhouse of Blochty, on the other side of the said road. Having fortunately fallen in with the line taken by a modern fence, of which it forms a part, it has been thus far preserved from injury. One end of the capstone rests upon the ground, the other upon two of the fallen supporters. In shape it very nearly coincides with that given by Rowlands (*Mona Antiq.*, pl. vi, fig. 3, p. 94); and the greatest length would be about what he gives there, viz. 10 ft. The exact dimensions are, north-west side, 8 ft.; north-east, 6 ft.; south-east, 6 ft.; and south-west, 7 ft., exclusive of the rounded corner. The greatest thickness is 3 ft. Two only of the supporters, much sunk into the ground, and the fragment of a third, are now visible.

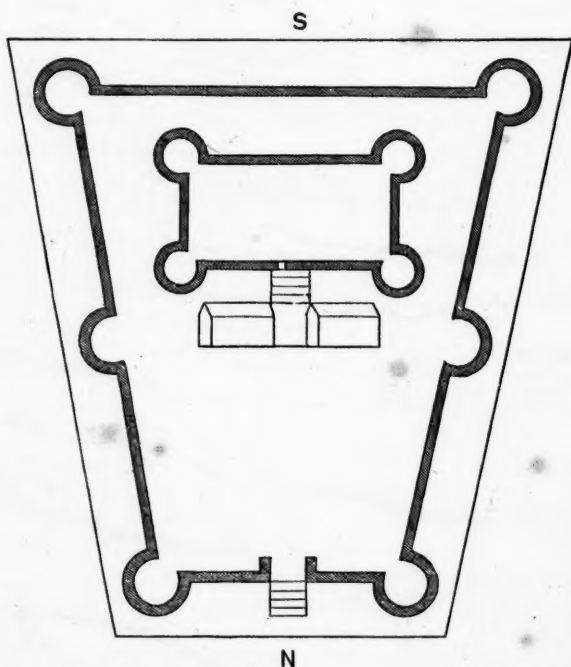
Many years ago some treasure-seekers dug close beside the cromlech, and found a number of bronze instruments, described to me as chisels (doubtless celts or paalstaves). I have failed to trace any of them.

With regard to plate vi in *Mona Antiqua*, I think there is an error in the numbering of the figures. There are but three drawings on the page, and whichever way you count, the middle one should be fig. 2, whereas it is labelled fig. 3. The "*Carreg y fran*" cromlech is mentioned as a double one, and to that the upper figure in plate vi must refer.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron. Nov. 1868.

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THE TOWN.

PLAN OF WEOBLEY CASTLE.

(From a MS. in Brit. Mus., Harl., 6726.)

"Ichnographia Cast. antiquissimi de Weobley (olim Laciurum) ex Coll. MSS.,
Silas Taylor in Bibl. Harl."

(From a MS. book in Library at Belmont.)

NOTES ON WEOBLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 186.)

IV. THE LEY OR LAY.

WITHIN the parish of Weobley, at about half a mile's distance from the town, stands a house bearing this name, now a farm dwelling, but which evidently, in former days, was a house of higher rank and importance than at present. It is a well preserved specimen of timber architecture, of noble design, though not of vast extent. Over its porch are two panels, on one of which is a shield with a mutilated coat of arms surmounted by the initials I. B. ; and on the other, the words, "In . Dei . Nomine : 1589." This date is enclosed in a circle supported by oak-leaves. The initials, no doubt, represent the name of James Bridges, a member of the family which was connected with the Ley at an earlier period than any other whose history I have yet been able to discover. The earliest mention of this connexion is found in the will of Simon de Brugge, third son of Sir Baldwin de Brugge, and collector of tenths and fifteenths in the county of Hereford, 47 Ed. III (137 $\frac{3}{4}$). He was sheriff of the same county, 2 Rich. II (13 $\frac{19}{20}$), and 5 R. II (138 $\frac{1}{2}$). Simon de Brugge's will is preserved in the episcopal Register of Hereford, and is transcribed, though not correctly in all respects, in Collins's *Peerage* (ed. Brydges).¹ I subjoin a translation, very slightly abridged, of the original, which is chiefly in Latin :

"In the name of God, amen. Monday next after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross,² A.D. 1385, I, Simon de Brugge, being of sound mind, set out my testament in the manner following :

"1st. I bequeath my soul to God and blessed Mary, and my body to be buried in the church of the Priory of Friars Minors

Collins, vi, 709 ; Harl. 6726 ; Reg. Gilbert, p. 40. ² May 8.

at Hereford.¹ Also my best bed to Isabella my wife. Also to Walter, my son, one spotted (*pulverizatum*) bed with the furniture. Also to the same another bed, sad-coloured (*pallidum*), with one pair of sheets and two *wyttels* (coverlets). Also to the aforesaid Isabella all my sheep, and the whole crop in barns or growing, not already bequeathed, within my demesne of Hampton. Also to the sub-dean of Leominster one horse, viz. *bay horse*; and to Isabella, my wife, one horse, viz. *ffalel* (yellow, i. e., chestnut or dun). Also to Walter a white horse; also to the same *two mows of corn at the Leye, and the whole growing crop there*: also eight oxen with all implements both of metal and wood, and one tablecloth, with one *tuall* (napkin) and *savenapp* (mat or cloth-cover). Also to my wife two mares, viz. one black, and another of *greye* colour, and one mare *grunell*.² Also to Alice Browne four cows with their calves, at Manderfield; and all my goods in the same place to be equally divided between my wife and son. Also to the Rev. (*Domino*) Thos. Webb one saddle and bridle. Also to the shrine of S. Thomas (Cantilupe) of Hereford, 40*d.* But the residue of my goods I bequeath to my executors, to dispose of as they shall deem best for my soul's health; and I appoint Isabel Pecchee, my wife, and Walter, my son, my executors, to perform these duties well and faithfully, and to pay my debts in full."

This will shews that the family of Brugge, or Brydges, had property at the Ley; but that it was not then their principal seat, nor were they the sole proprietors.

Thomas Brugge, of Ley, is mentioned in the list of 1433; and the name of his son Simon appears in a purchase made in 1428, by which the interest of the family in the Ley was increased. Speaking of the Ley in general, Blount says:

"This is a gentile habitation in the parish of Weobley, and was anciently a village, where a family that bore name from the place had an interest in the beginning of Henry VI's time. Richard de Ley, for want of issue male, left this estate to his

¹ The Minorites, Franciscans, or Grey Friars, had a house on the west side of the city, near the Friars' Gate. (Tanner, *Not. Mon.*) Duncumb confounds it with the Black Friary (i, 402). In some maps it is called the White Friars; but there seem to have been no White Friars in Hereford.

² I scarcely dare to offer a conjecture as to this word. Can it be from *grommeler*, and mean "roarer," or does it denote colour?

daughters, Margaret and Mariot, of whom Simon de Brugge, in Brugge Solars,.... purchased it."

Blount then quotes the terms of the conveyance, as follows :

"To all cristen men be hit knowyn that we Jōn Ribbisford of Webley, and Jōn Gualthe of the same, hadden and haven true and feythfull knowleshing howe that Symon de Brugge purchased of Marget and of Mariot, the doghters of Richard of Ley all the right and claim that they hadden of all the londis, tenementys, medewys, lesewys, pasterys, woodys, rentys, and services, with all theyr appurteynance, at Ley within the lordship of Webbeley, with full graunt and wyll, and withouten cohersyon, *manerhing*,¹ or other compelling. Also at that time Mariot was a *meche*² woman, and of full age, and her hulde to paramor one Robert Cote, neybor to the same Symond, also one Thomas Mageson that tyme Baylly of Webbeley.

"That purchase and bargaen bytwyx the forsaid Symond and the forsaid Marget and Mariot hulpe made and endyd ; wherefore all those that hereto lusten, to take evidence and credense upon the peril and the charge of our soule. This is trewe and feythful evidence, to the which we settythe to our sele. These witnessing : John Devereux, Richard Devereux,³ Thomas Branton, John Vintener, Sir John Glover, John Wall, Richard Baly, Willym Mym, Richard Heywood, Wyllym Disschewall, and Thomas Mym, John Disschewall.

"Written at Webbeley the Friday next afore Astyr Day, in the yere of K. Hen. the Sixt, after the Conquest the sixte." (1428.)

"This Symon," Blount continues, "I suppose was son of Thomas Brugge, returned among the gentry of this county in 12 Hen. VI (1433).⁴ From Blount and from other sources the following succession may be deduced with tolerable completeness, though no extant pedigree (says Sir E. Brydges) mentions Walter, son of the testator of 1385.⁵

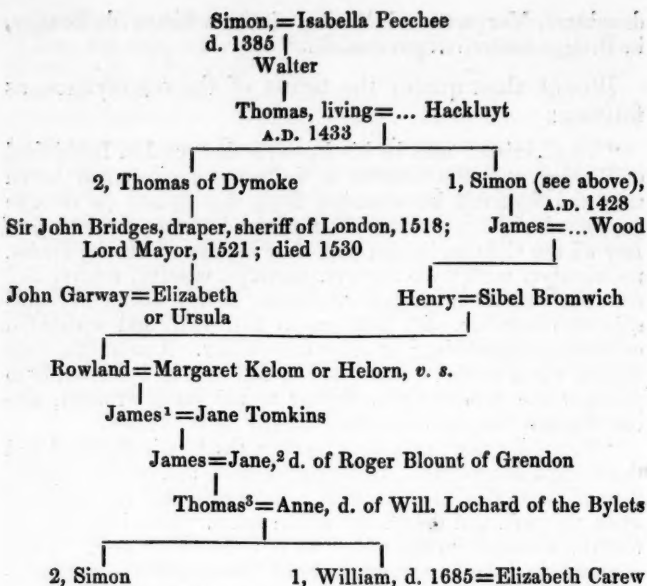
¹ "Interfering," from *manier*.

² Artful (see Nares, *Glossary*). "Sure she has some meeching rascal in her house." (*Scornful Lady*.)

³ Sons of Sir W. Devereux (*v. supr.*, p. 8); also Fuller, *Worthies*.

⁴ Fuller, *u. s.*

⁵ Collins, vi, 710, 711; Harl. 1545, 1159, 1140, 6726; Berington, *MS. Coll. for Herefordshire*, at Belmont near Hereford.



William Bridges, says Blount, "married Elizabeth, daughter of William Carne, of Nash in Glamorganshire, by whom he hath issue Thomas Bridges, an infant." In the parish Register we find this entry: "Feb. 5, 1682, Thos. Bruges, fil. Gulielmi Bruges, sepeliebatur." In 1684 the question mentioned above, about the seat in church, was settled; and in 1685 the following entry appears in the Register: "Gul. Bridges, Generosus, sepeliebatur." By his will he gave all his estate, freehold or other, to his brother Simon; and failing issue from him, to his sisters, Elizabeth Bridges, Mary Steward, and Anne Bridges.

Simon Bridges died 1702. By his will he left £5 to the poor of Weobley, and gave all his estate, real and

¹ Probably the builder of the Ley House, 1589.

² The recusant lady mentioned above.

³ Probably buried in Weobley Church. T. B., 1676, u. s. His estate is valued at £60, and Col. Birch's at £300; the whole parish at £680. (Harl. 6766.)

personal, to Jeremiah Tanner of the Ley. Mrs. Anne Bridges was buried Feb. 6, 1707, having left £40 to the poor of Weobley; and on Sept. 9 of the same year, Margaret Bridges was buried.¹

There is something touching in the very nakedness of these historical statements,—the death of the infant, the expected heir to the family estate, followed, three years later, by that of his father; and the extinction, by degrees, of the different branches of the stock; thus bringing to an end, after a descent of more than four centuries, the family which during that time had, to all appearance, established itself firmly in the ground; but of which nothing now remains but the stones in the church, the entries in the parish Register, and the fine old mansion house which bears their arms and name.

But, as we have seen, the Bridges family was not the only one which had possessions at the Ley. It was from the heirs of Richard de Leye that Simon de Brugge made the purchase above mentioned; and there exists also a notice of one "Stephen, son of Stephen de Leya, who sold to Thomas, son of Baudewyn of Ley, certain acres which lie in Westfield, towards Monmedewe and the Ley; and one acre in Bridworthin; another in Buysley Field, near the lands of John Monchet, and the way that leads towards Hereford; which Thomas, son of Baudewyn, gave to the church of St. Leonard of Wormesley, and the canons thereof, with his body. Stephen, son of Stephen of Ley, confirmed this gift."² The date of this transaction is not mentioned.

We have also seen above Blount's mention of the tomb of Watkin Garway, and how the mansion house of the Garways was "laid to that of Bridges." The Garway family appear to have migrated to London about the sixteenth century, for we find that Watkin (or John) Garway married Ursula (or Elizabeth), daughter of Sir

¹ There is also a stone in the church bearing a shield in outline, the date 1676, and the letters T. B., which perhaps denote Thomas Bridges, father of the last William.

² Harl. 6726.

John Bruges or Bridges, lord mayor of London in 1521;¹ whose son, Sir William Garway ("civis Londinensis"), enlarged the church of St. Peter le Poor in 1615; and was buried there on Sept. 26, 1625, at the age of eighty-eight. He had two sons, Henry and William. His brother, John Garway, is said to have married a daughter of — Law, a privy councillor in the time of Edw. VI.²

The Ley now forms part of the Garnstone estate.

V. GARNSTONE.

Walter de Lacy, as we saw above, gave to St. Peter's Church, Hereford (afterwards annexed to St. Guthlac's Priory), the service of one villein in Wibelai; and at the dissolution the site and precinct of St. Guthlac were conveyed to John ap Rice, including messuages, etc., and at Webley and Garneston.³

In the ecclesiastical valuation under Henry VIII, certain lands in Weobley and Garnstone, paying to S. Guthlac, are assessed at 8s. *per ann.* These are probably the same, or part of the same, as those last mentioned.

In 10 Ed. I (1281), the names of Roger de Gerneston and his wife, Matilda, appear as petitioners against Walter de Monington, on the subject of land and messuages at Weobley, in the assize held before J. Berwyke at Hereford.⁴

John Gerner, with whose name Garnstone (*quasi* Gerner's Town) seems to be connected, gave to the church of St. Leonard, at Pyon (at what time I know not) a meadow called Brademedewe, that lies on the north side of Monmedewe; as also a certain yearly rent which he was wont to receive of the land which Henry, the son of Tage, did hold of him in the village of Wobbely; as also "a competent enclosure out of his wood at Gernesdon, to shut up the said meadow as oft as need requires."⁵

¹ Harl. 1140, p. 115.

² Harl. 6726, 1140; Hatton, *New View of London*; Paterson, *Pietas Londinensis*; MS. at Belmont Priory.

Mon. Ang., iii, 620; Harl. 6868.

⁴ Harl. 7519.

⁵ Harl. 6726.

In the survey of 1790, mentioned above, the name occurs of Bradmoor Meadow ; but whether this be the Brademede we mentioned above I cannot say.

We have seen above the connection between the Harford family and Garneston. At some time in the early part of the seventeenth century, a part—perhaps the chief part—of the Garnstone property came into the possession of the Tomkins family. A member of this family, Thomas Tomkins, is mentioned by Fuller as a gentleman of Herefordshire in 1433. James Tomkins was a royal collector of revenue at the time of the Dissolution, and in 1558 appears to have presented a clerk to the church of Monnington-on-Wye, the chief seat of the family. He died in 1562. He was twice married, and was succeeded by his eldest son by his first wife, Richard, who married Catherine, daughter of James Baskerville, of Cleere Park. Richard Tomkins, of Monnington, was sheriff in 1591.¹ His son James, also styled of Monnington, married Anne, daughter of James Boyle. He was sheriff in 1606, deputy lieutenant in 1618, and M.P. for Leominster in 1623, 1625, and 1628, and is called Lord of Weobley.²

His eldest son Richard, and also his second son James, died *s.p.* His third son, William, was M.P. for Weobley in the short Parliament of 1640, together with his brother Thomas, who is mentioned as a member of the Middle Temple in 1634. They were both of them staunch Royalists. William died in 1640. Thomas was knighted on January 2nd, 1661, and died December 31st, 1674. He was buried at Monnington, where his estate was valued at £300 per annum ; but his whole estate was estimated, probably over-rated, by R. Symons at £1200 per annum.³ He was twice married—first to Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Pye ; and secondly, in 1643, to Lucy, daughter of Sir W. Uve-

¹ Fuller ; Harl. 1545, 1159.

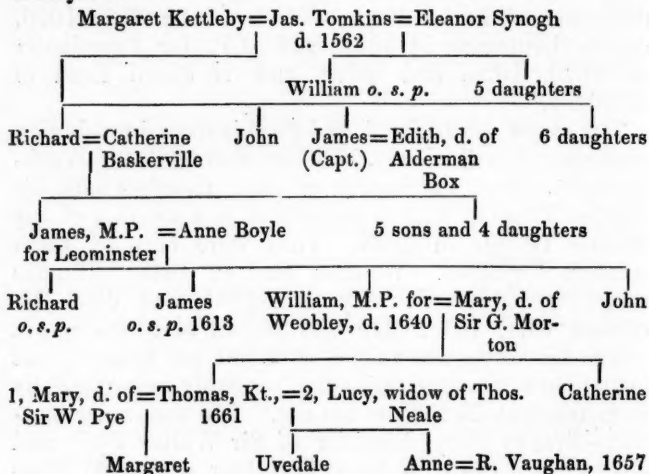
² Price, *Hist. of Leominster*, p. 144.

³ Symonds, *Diary*, p. 196 ; Harl. 6766.

dale, and widow of Thomas Neale, of Warnford. An entry occurs in the Weobley Church register of the baptism in 1636 of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Tomkins, probably the same person as the one now described. Anne, his daughter by the second marriage, was married in 1657 to Roger Vaughan, of Moccas, and had the manor and house of Garnstone entailed upon her, with remainder to her husband. It was sold by them to Colonel Birch in 1661, being then occupied by Bodenham Bradford, gent.¹

Blount says of the colonel that he has "a gentile habitation at Gerneston, in this parish (of Weobley), which he lately purchased of Sir Thomas Tomkins, Kt., and has much beautified it."² It will be seen that Blount has named the vendor incorrectly, and that it was not the worthy knight, but his daughter and son-in-law, who sold Garnstone to Colonel Birch.

I subjoin an abstract of the pedigree of the Tomkins family:—



I have now brought the estate of Garnstone and its "gentile habitation" into the possession of Colonel Birch.

¹ MS. at Belmont, by Mr. Phillipps, p. 107.

² Blount, *Coll.*

Of the personal history of the gallant colonel I say nothing, for the reason already given, but subjoin a view of the manner in which the property came into the possession of the Peploe family, its present owners.

Samuel Birch, of Ardwick, in Lancashire, had three sons—John (the colonel); Thomas, clerk, rector of Hampton Bishop and vicar of Preston, Lancashire, born 1621, died 1700; and Samuel, born 1621, died 1693.

I. (2) Winifred Norris, = John Birch = (1) Alice, d. of Thos. Deane,
of Weobley, d. 1717 (Col.) citizen and linendraper of
Bristol, d. 1677

John <i>o. s. p.</i>	Samuel <i>o. s. p.</i>	Thomas not m.	George not m.	Mary	Eliza- beth	Sarah = John Birch, 2nd son of Rev. T. Birch, <i>o. s. p.</i>
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II. Rev. Thomas Birch = ...

Sarah = John, sergt.- Birch at-law, <i>o. s. p.</i> 1702	Samuel, barrister, possessed Garn- stone, <i>o. s. p.</i> 1752	Thomas Richard Ambrose or George
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Elizabeth = Samuel Peploe, LL.D., Warden of Manchester,
or Anne Archd. of Richmond, Chanc. of Chester, d. 1781

John Peploe (Birch), b. 1742, = Anne, d. of W. Clowes, Esq., of
d. 1805, sheriff 1768 | Hunt's Bank, Lancashire, d. 1820

Anne = Dan. Webb, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn	Samuel Birch = Catherine Frances, d. of Peploe, d. 1845 Sir G. Cornewall, Bt., d. 1831
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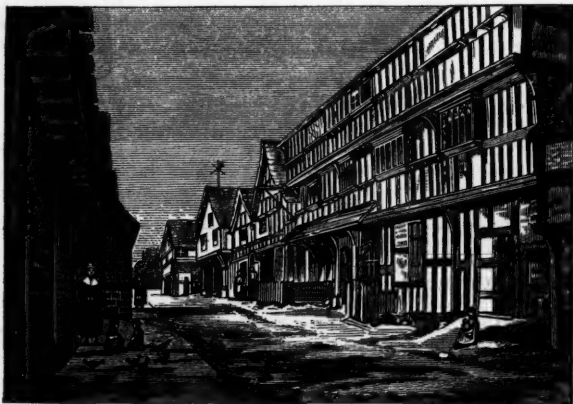
Dan (Webb)-Peploe, Esq. (Capt.) <i>o. s. p.</i> 1866	Rev. J. Birch Webb-Peploe, vicar of Weobley, d. 1869, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters
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III. Samuel Birch, b. 1621, d. 1693

John, b. 1652, d. 1728. His funeral sermon was preached
by Bishop Peploe of Chester.

Thus, out of the colonel's large family, his youngest daughter only inherited his estate, having married her cousin, John Birch; but as they had no issue, the estate

passed to her husband's next brother, Samuel, who likewise died without issue; and the estate came to his youngest sister, Elizabeth, who married Dr. Peploe. From their son, John Peploe Birch, who succeeded to the estate at ten years of age, in virtue of his uncle's will, it passed to Samuel Birch Peploe, Esq., and at his death, without issue, in 1845, to his nephew, Captain Daniel (Webb) Peploe, to whom at his death in 1866 his brother, the Rev. J. Birch Webb-Peploe succeeded, but died in 1869, leaving three sons and three daughters. The eldest of these, Major D. Peploe, succeeded to the estate.



Street in Weobley. From a Drawing by Lady F. V. Harcourt.

I add some miscellaneous notices concerning Weobley and Garnstone.

1. William de Fennehampton, the son of Richard de Fennehampton, a name still belonging to a farm in the parish, gave to the church of St. Leonard, at King's Pyon, certain acres of land lying in the field called Sythemore, with the homages, services, etc., thereto belonging.

2. Roger Hopley gave to St. Leonard's of Wormesley, and to the prior and canons thereof, a certain pasture without the village of Weobley, at the new bridge

by the cross, lying betwixt the land of Roger de Sarnesfield and the King's highway.¹ The dates of these gifts I cannot name.

In Harl., 6765, mention is made of certain payments amounting to 9s. 6d., from Weobley to the priory of Lanthony, and to Crapnall Abbey of 13s. 6d.

4. A MS. at Thornbury Castle, transcribed by Lady F. V. Harcourt, of the date 1575, gives an account of the visit of the Duke of Buckingham to Weobley Castle in 1683. It states that he came from Brecknock with his wife and two sons, and stayed there a week, during which time he called together the country gentlemen. He then departed, having "made him a frieze coat,"² and left his lady and children there. The eldest son, Lord Stafford, was given in charge by John Amgasse, "in the little parks at Webley," to Sir Richard Delabere, and by him conveyed, together with Mistress Cliffe, the nurse, and Sir William Knevet, to Kinnerley, where search was made for him for some days without success. The duchess remained at Weobley, and was thence sent for by Richard III, and taken to London. A reward of £4000 was offered for the capture of the duke, a thousand marks for Lord Stafford, and five hundred marks for Lord Henry.

The whole of this interesting account will probably be shortly published in another work, and I therefore only speak of the portion which relates to Weobley.

5. The arms of the principal families mentioned in the foregoing notes are as follows, as nearly as I can ascertain them:—

LACY. *Or*, a fess *gu.*, or with the addition of in chief 3 martlets of the second.³

VERDON. *Or*, a fret *gu.*

CROPHULL. *Arg.*, a saltire *gu.* fretty *or*.

DEVEREUX. *Arg.*, a fess *gu.* in chief, 3 torteaux.

BRIDGES. *Arg.*, on a cross *sab.* a leopard's head *or*.

¹ Topographer, ii, 204.

² The Croyland Continuator says "*matato habitu*." (Gale i, 568.)

³ Duncomb, i, 78; Harl. 1140.

MARBURY. *Sa.*, a cross engrailed, between 4 passion nails, *arg.*

GARWAY. *Arg.*, a pile surmounted by a fess between 4 leopard's heads *gu.*

SOURDEVALL OR SURDWAL. *Gu.*, a cross between 4 crescents *or.*

TOMKINS. *Az.*, a chevron between 3 pheasant cocks *or.*

BIRCH. *Az.*, 3 fleur de lys *arg.*

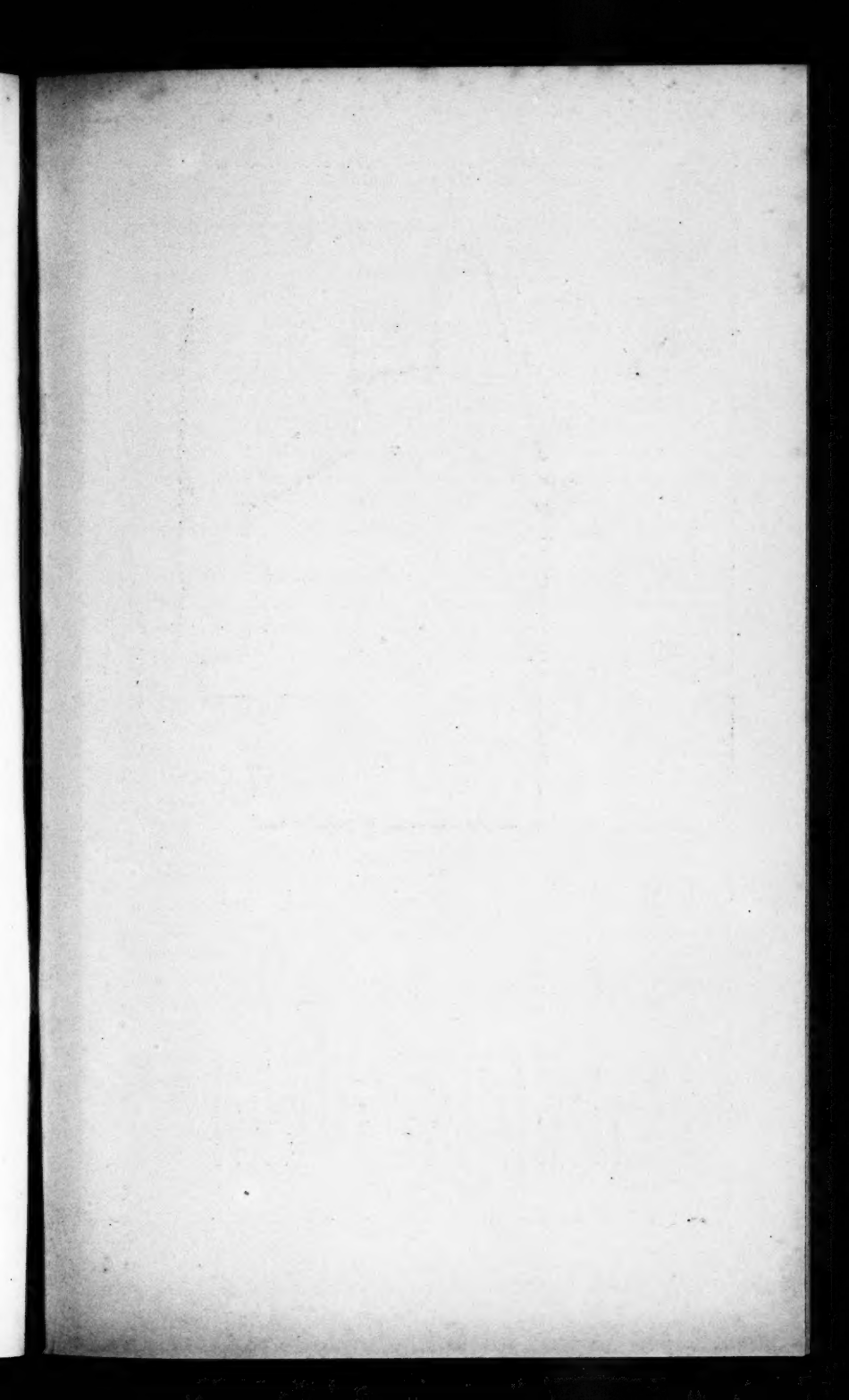
PEPLOE. *Az.*, on a chevron embattled counter-embattled, between 3 bugle-horns stringed, *or.*, a mitre with labels of the field; on a canton *erm.* a crosier of second, and a sword *gu.* in saltier, the former mounted on the latter. These arms were granted to Archdeacon Peploe in 1753.

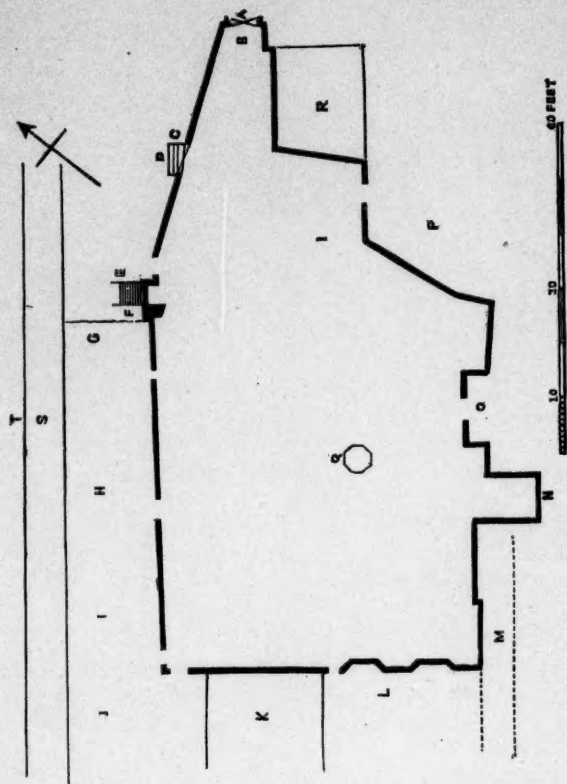
6. The reader will perhaps have noticed a mistake in the table of succession in the first part, viz., the omission of the name of Theobald de Verdon, who died in 1309, son of John de Verdon, and father of Theobald, who died in 1316.

H. W. PHILLOTT.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

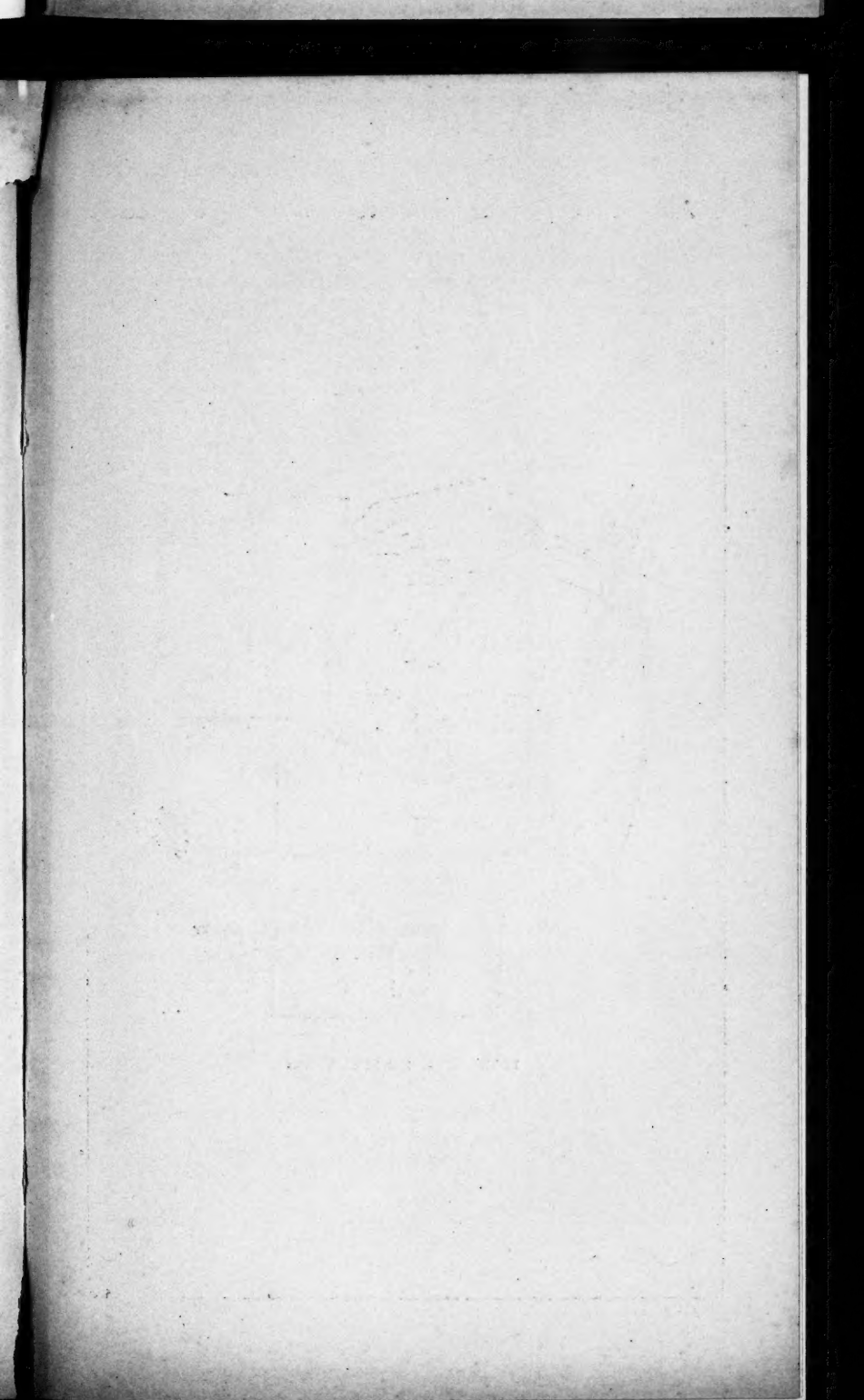
WE are indebted to the owner of St. Donat's Castle, J. W. Nicholl Carne, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., for the accompanying ground-plans of the court and outer walls of that most interesting edifice; and we publish them at once, with the view of their being useful to members at the approaching Bridgend Meeting. No description of this castle is as yet ready; and, indeed, it would be premature to attempt the compilation of any, until the Association shall have had the opportunity, through the kindness of its owner, of thoroughly examining the whole pile. The architectural members of our body are, no doubt, fully aware of its very great archæological value, and we hope that some of them will be induced to undertake the compilation of a complete professional account.

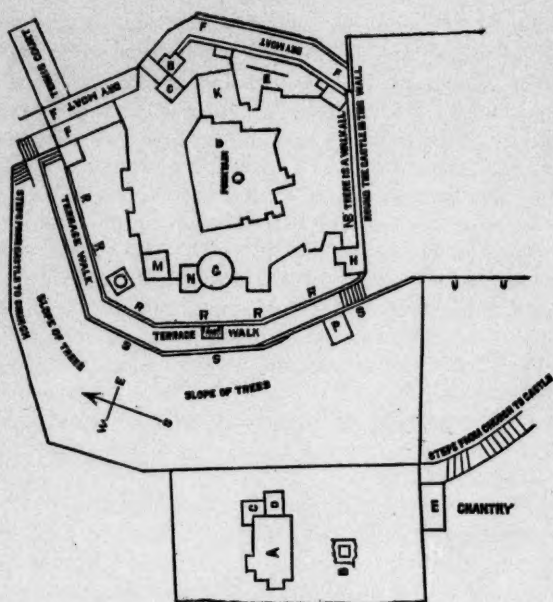




- A. Porticulis
- B. Main entrance to large quadrangle
- C. Clock Tower
- D. Staircase
- E. Staircase to Chaplain's department
- F. Flying Buttress
- G. Oak Parlour
- H. Servants' Hall
- I. Office
- J. Gun Room
- K. Morning Room
- L. Dining Room
- M. Passage from Dining Room to Grand Hall
- N. Chief Entrance to Grand Hall
- O. Large Hall
- P. On this side the Offices
- Q. Fountain
- R. Cromwell's Tower
- S. Back Corridor, the length of the Castle
- T. Magazine Court
- U. Grand oak Staircase
- V. Scale bar, 0, 10, 20 feet

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE.





PLAN OF ST. DONAT'S CASTLE.

Until quite recent times all ingress was denied by two tenants of the old building, who had suffered much from the impertinent curiosity, and even the devastations, of visitors making their way into it from motives of vulgar curiosity; but the property has lately been acquired by a descendant of its former owners, who thoroughly appreciates its value, and is now occupied in gradually repairing the pile, for he has made it his habitation. When the Association meets at Bridgend next August, members will be allowed to visit this, the most interesting specimen which Glamorganshire possesses of a feudal remain, that has never been totally abandoned.

It is difficult to say which predominates at St. Donat's, the great antiquarian and architectural value of the building, or the extreme beauty and dignity of its appearance. Very few castles of the period can compete with it in these respects; and taken in conjunction with its gardens and other precincts, with its romantic situation on the cliff of the Severn Sea, and with its proximity to Llantwit, the most mysterious place in South Wales, as well as with its family history, it constitutes a whole, upon the possession of which its owner may most justly be congratulated.

The following list of rooms actually existing within the castle, or to be traced by their remains, will give some idea of its size:

Number of rooms formerly in St. Donat's Castle, as shewn by the respective storeys,—(Ruins) gatehouse, 4; portcullis tower, 4; (ditto) second lodge by ditto, 3; (ruins) soldiers' rooms, 10; guard rooms, 2; (ditto) inner gate tower, 3; (ruins) Cromwell's tower, 8; (part restored) Lady Stradling's south quarters, ground floor, 7; (part restored) second ditto, 12; (ruins) third ditto, unfloored, 6; (part restored), west side, 7; (ditto) library, ditto, 3; (ruins) long gallery, 4; (ditto) Archbishop Usher's rooms, 3; (repaired) clock tower, 4; (ruins) Queen Anne's tower, 8; (ditto) magazine tower, 6; (restored) main tower, 6; (restored) inquisition, 5; (ditto) north side, ground floor, 9; (ditto) north side, second floor, 7; (ruins) north

side, third floor, 4,—total formerly, 126. Not part of the castle, but rooms within the outer walls, and no doubt were used as offices, 13. Total, 134; besides staircases, of which there are 14, 8 being stone, the rest wood.

PENMYNYDD AND THE TUDORS.

"PENMYNYDD," wrote Mr. Lewis Morris about a hundred years ago, "is one of y^e antientest seats in Anglesey, honoured with a Welsh barony and a small jurisdiction, which it retains to this day. It is said to be once y^e seat of Aeden ap Blegored, and after of Gargi of Penmynydd; and through some tumultuous transpositions of the Welsh tenures, it came at length to y^e possession of Tudur Hên of Gronw, whose grandson, Tudor ap Gronw, was father to Grono Fychan ap Tudur, in whose line it continued to our times: from which not only the royal line of Great Britain hath descended of late, but also many sovereign princes of Europe."

In recognition of this descent her present Majesty was pleased to contribute towards the restoration of Penmynydd Church, in which, as it is believed, rest the ashes of some of her ancestors. The church is some little distance from the seat of the Tudors; but shews, in many places and in diverse ways, the traces of their connexion with it. Originally founded in the seventh century, it was the cell or hermitage of Credifael, a son of Ifor Hael "the hospitable," an Armorican noble; father also to Flewin, whose church was about the same time established just on the other side of the site afterwards occupied by the Tudor family.

The church of Penmynydd is really placed on the higher portion of an elevated ridge, as its name implies; and as the house, or Plâs, is on a much lower level, it is natural to conclude that the latter took its name from the former. The fund to which Her Majesty subscribed has been wisely and judiciously laid out, and the ancient

structure is now in excellent order. It consists simply of nave and chancel, and cannot boast of much architectural display; but it is pretty, honest, clean, always open, and always respected; and if its architecture does not indicate extreme antiquity in the existing edifice, there may yet be observed, built into the walls, scraps of carved stone, which were doubtless portions of a very much older church on the same site.

The close connexion of this church with the Tudors is shewn by the number and importance of their monuments within it, bearing the coat of arms which is identified with the more recent members of that family, by the sculptures, rude as they are, which are yet found about Plâs Penmynydd, as well as by other and documentary evidence. Their coat was "*gules*, a chevron between three close helmets *argent*." This appears on parts of the old house, accompanied by the initials of Richard Owen Theodor in 1546, 1553, 1576; and of another of the same name in 1650; and again on a very old carved stone built into the outside of the church wall, and two others on the inside. On one of these last traces of the original colour may be found, the chevron shewing *black*, and the helmets *blue*. In many heraldic collections this chevron is given as *ermine*, and the helmets *proper*; and some heralds make a difference, in this respect, between different members of the Tudor family. But the most remarkable instance of this coat occurs on what is called the "Tudor tomb," a very handsome alabaster altar-tomb, which stands in a little chapel or side-aisle on the north side of the nave. Evidently this chapel, which is a mere "lean-to," formed no part of the original plan of the church. The monument itself is exceedingly handsome, and was removed into it from the chancel, for greater safety, when the church was repaired under the care of the author of *Mona Mediceva*. Handsome and rich tracery decorates its sides and ends, in the form of panels and niches; the latter probably intended to receive statues, which are not, however, in their places now. The top is occupied by recumbent

figures of a knight and his lady; and on the knight's surcoat are engraved the chevron and helmets of the Tudors. An engraving of the figures was given in the account of the church published in a former volume of the *Arch. Camb.* The tomb is thus carefully described by Mr. M. H. Bloxam:

"This monument consists of a high tomb, each side of which is divided into eleven compartments; of these, five contain shields in sunk panels, arched and cinquefoiled in the heads: the remaining six compartments contain projecting housings for statuettes, the latter are gone.

"On this tomb lie the recumbent effigies of an armed warrior and his lady. The head of the former rests on a pillow supported by two small figures of angels, and is protected by a *basinet*, or helmet so called, with a *camail* or tippet of chain-mail covering the neck and breast; so attached to the basinet as to leave exposed a small portion of the face only, over the upper lips of which is worn the moustache. In front of the camail or tippet is a small shield. The body-armour is covered with the close-fitting jupon (a surcoat of linen, velvet, or silk so called), escalloped at the skirt, which reaches only to the upper part of the thighs. Round the jupon appears, horizontally disposed, a *bawdrick* or broad belt, and beneath the skirt of the jupon is the apron of mail. The shoulders are protected by *epaulieres* of overlapping and flexible plates; the upper arms are incased in *rere braces*, plates of armour so called; the elbows are covered with *coudes*; and the lower arms by *vam-braces*, defences of plate so called. The hands of this effigy have been destroyed. The thighs are protected by *cuisse*s, the knees by *genouilleres*, the legs by *jamb*s, and the feet by *sollerets*,—all pieces of plate armour, so called; whilst at the insteps and between the jamps and sollerets are small pieces of mail called *gussets*. The feet of this effigy rest against a lion. Both the sword on the left side, and the anelace or dagger on the right side of the effigy, are wanting.

"The effigy of the lady represents her attired in the veiled head-dress, with a chain round her neck; in a close-bodied gown open at the sides, the tight-fitting sleeves of which are buttoned to the wrists; about the gown is worn a bawdrick, the end of which falls down in front. At the feet two whelps were represented; one of these is gone. Over the gown is worn a mantle or cloak, distinctive of rank, fastened in front of the breast by a *fermail*,—a broach so called. From the chain round the neck depends an ornament like a fibula. The hands are engaged as in act of prayer."

Mr. Blore's note is as follows :

"At Penmynydd, in Anglesey, there is a monument of alabaster, which is not found on the spot, but is found in Derbyshire. The date will be about 1415. At that period there were considerable manufactories of monuments in the locality of the alabaster quarries, particularly at Burton-on-Trent, which was famous for its marblers. The monument at Penmynydd corresponds with other monuments of the same date made at that place, and distributed over the country north and south. It more particularly corresponds with the monument of Sir John Cockaine in the church of Ashbourne in that county, from the peculiarity of having a small shield on the hauberk. Sir John Cockaine fought in the battle of Shrewsbury, and was killed there. A large body of Welsh were engaged in that battle. It is, therefore, very probable that the Tudor whose monument is at Penmynydd was a leader of the Welsh on that occasion ; and this may account for his monument being made at the same place, and resembling so closely that of Sir John Cockaine. It may also account for the tradition of its being preserved from a wreck on the coast, as it must have been conveyed by sea, and may have met with the disaster. The arms, in each case, are not raised, but represented in line. Both are beautiful specimens of the monumental art of the period, and the production of first-rate artists."

It will by-and-bye be seen that about the time of the Battle of Shrewsbury (1403), there were several important members of the Tudor family serving with Owen Glyndwr, although it is not known that either he or they actually bore a part in that famous fight.

The tradition about being wrecked is shared by this monument with several others, and also with the stained glass in the east window at Beaumaris—said to have come from Spain—and a curious quintuple tablet near it. In both of these cases, the legend is absolutely false, ample evidence being at hand to prove that both the glass and the tablet were English, and put up in the ordinary way. Another legend says that this tomb, as well as three others now respectively at Llanheblig, Llandegai, and Beaumaris, was removed at the Dissolution from the friary of Llanfaes to its present position. The *pros* and *cons* of this matter will be better discussed after what is known of the history of

the family has been stated. The rank or family of the female figure is not in any manner indicated.

The chevron—plain or ermines—between three helmets was undoubtedly the coat borne by the Tudors—Owen Tudors—and Owens of Penmynydd until very recent times; but it is quite uncertain when or by whom they were first adopted. In most of the older registers, (and none of these are older than Elizabeth's reign,) the plain chevron is attributed to "Tudor ap Grono," or "Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono," and the ermines to "Owen Tudor." But recent research has hitherto failed to discover contemporary evidence of the arms actually borne by either of these gentlemen.

The family of Tudor came from the stock of Marchudd ap Cynan, who is dignified as the founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes or families of North Wales. It is said that he lived in the ninth century, and bore on his shield *a Saracen's head erased, wreathed about the temples*. All history goes to show that this piece of heraldry, at all events, is a fabrication of those enthusiasts who insist upon fitting a coat of arms on every distinguished person, whether he lived before the days of heraldry or not.

From Marchudd descended Ednyfed Fychan, who, in more historical times, is found to have been a very important person about the court of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales (who married the daughter of King John of England). Ednyfed resided chiefly at Tregarnedd in Anglesey, not very far from Penmynydd, and died about 1233, having been twice married. His first wife was Tangwystl, daughter of Llowarch ap Bran, and from her descend many distinguished families; and the second was Gwenllïan, daughter of Rhys, Prince of South Wales: from her came the Tudors. By his first wife Ednyfed had a son, Tudor ap Ednyfed, who is mentioned in King Henry III's Patent Roll for 1248. Those were crusading times, and as nothing is more probable than that the leading men in Wales, as in England and elsewhere,

adopted heraldic devices in due form, the following story preserved by Dr. Powell, on the authority of Gyttyyn Owain and others, may be readily believed :

"In the time of Prince Llewelyn grew a variance between King John of England and the said prince : whereupon Ednyfed came with the prince's host and men of war, and also a number of his own people, and met these English lords in a morning, at what time these English lords were hostied and slain ; and immediately brought their heads, being yet bloody, to the said Prince Llewelyn. The prince seeing the same, caused Ednyfed Fychan from thenceforth to bear in his arms or shield three bloody heads, in token of his victory, where he had born in his arms before a Saracen's head : and so ever after this Ednyfed bore the said arms, his son and his son's son, unto the time of Tudor ap Gronw ap Tudor ap Gronw ap Ednyfed Fychan. And after this Ednyfed wedded Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys, prince of South Wales, and had issue by her Gronw."

This coat of the three bleeding Saxon heads is to the present day borne by all families descended from Tangwystl ; and it is to be observed that in the passage quoted above, the second family only is named, and there seems to be some especial significance in the expression, *unto the time of Tudor*, etc.

Ednyfed Fychan had great riches, and endowed the issue of his second marriage with the manors of Tre-castell, Penmynydd, and Erddreiniog in Anglesey, and many fine houses "royally adorned with turrets and garrets," of which no traces now remain. Gronw was his son by Gwenllian, who inherited all this, and Tudor, afterwards known as Tudor Hên, his grandson. According to Mr. Pennant, the latter founded the House of the White Friars—Carmelites—in Bangor, about 1276, enriched it in 1299, and was buried there in 1311. The foundation still exists in the Friars' Grammar School there, but the traces left by the Carmelites are exceedingly meagre. During the lifetime of this Tudor occurred the final conquest of Wales by Edward I, which was consummated by the slaughter of Llewelyn in 1283. Anian, the then Bishop of Bangor, was in high favour with the English king, and it be-

came not only pious, but fashionable, to endow the clergy of Bangor. Among the Welshmen who did homage to Edward of Carnarvon at Chester in 1301, when the principality was formally handed over to him, was one Tudor ap Gronw, probably this man, although Mr. Llwyd considers that it was his grandson. The Tudors do not appear to have taken part in any of the numerous risings, which took place in the course of establishing the English rule in Wales.

Grono ap Tudor ap Grono, the third in descent from Ednyfed Fychan is known only by his benefactions to the White Friars. Mr. Pennant thought that he had found his tombstone in the old building of Friar's School, which in his time stood on the lower ground near "the Bishop's river," for he mentions a stone bearing the words "ap Tudor;" and another, which he found over the chimney-piece, bearing a long sword. When the old school-building was pulled down, several ancient tombstones were preserved, and built into the walls of the existing stable-yard. One has a curious figure of a monk; another seems to commemorate "Brother John of Llanfaes;" another—that with the long sword—has on it also a pastoral cross and the name of Griffith ap Iorwerth, who was Bishop of Bangor about 1309; but the only approach to the name of Tudor which can now be found is in the fragment, "ET. MAD"—"T. AP. TVD.", which occurs in very rich and ancient letters on a broken slab built into the stable wall. Mr. Pennant believes that this Grono was buried at the White Friars in 1331. His wife Gwerfil came from the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, of Powys, founder of the third royal tribe or family of North Wales. Of their two sons, Tudor and Howel, some curious information is to be had.

When Wales was finally conquered, King Edward I ordered an extent or valuation to be made of Anglesey, showing what he might expect to derive from the island in point of revenue. The Commissioners who were appointed for this purpose met at Llanfaes, and made a

return by which the king's officers of exchequer for years afterwards checked the accounts rendered by his governors and other ministers in Wales. This extent did not include those places of local and self-contained importance, from which the crown, having seized only the rights of the Welsh prince, and not those of his subjects, could demand nothing. It did not include Penmynydd, Erddreiniog, or Trecastell, the manors left to his second family by Ednyfed Fychan. By-and-bye,—seventy years afterwards,—Edward III bestowed Wales upon his gallant son, the Black Prince, and then a more complete extent was made to show the value of the gift. It bears date in 1352, and has since been printed in the *Record of Carnarvon*. Many proclamations had been made, and many arrangements effected, all of which tended towards the pacification of Wales, and the reservation to her native children of so many of their natural rights as the English king dared to leave them. He was particular in recognising these in all who swore fealty to him, and the very crown rents took the name of *tunc* rents, from the fact of the English Crown exacting just what used to be paid *tunc*—*then*, when the native princes reigned. Military tenure, of course, obtained in Wales as elsewhere, and, subject to such tenures, the crown claimed all the land. Most occupiers owed, in addition to this service, others of a more menial nature: repairs of the king's house, food for his troops, beef for his household, work in his fields, and many more remarkable feudal exactions. The manors, however, of Trecastell, Penmynydd, and Erddreiniog were held free from all such claims as these—the first by Howell ap Grono and his brother Tudor; the second half by them, and half by the Abbot of Conway, to whom King Edward and Bishop Anian of Bangor had granted the tithes when the Abbey of Conway was removed to Maenan. The third manor was held by Howell ap Grono, his brother Tudor, and Res ap David. Their tenure is thus described in the extent:—"Trefcastell. This township is a free one. The tenants are Hoell

ap Grono and his brother Tudor, and they pay no rent or duty to the Prince, except suit at his court. And one man of the stock of that township, that is, of the stock of the grandchildren of Ednyfed, shall go to the king's wars for all the blood of the said Ednyfed, at his own cost within the marches of Wales; but beyond them, at the cost of the king. And they and their bondmen make suit at both of the great sheriff's tours in the year." Penmynydd was held on similar terms. These two brothers, then, with Rhys ap David, represented the Tudor family in 1352. Doubtless, the first Tudor ap Grono, grandson of Ednyfed Fychan, was then living also, because we find him constantly termed Tudor Hên *the Elder*, to distinguish him from his grandson, also Tudor ap Grono. This grandson, too, was termed Vychan, or the younger, and is commonly referred to in the documents and literature of the period in which he lived as Tudor Vaughan ap Grono, sometimes with the knightly prefix "Sir." Before following his fortunes, we will notice a proceeding taken after his death, in 1373, by which the manorial and other rights, then solely claimed by Hoell of Penmynydd, were called in question. John de Delves, representing the crown, impleaded Hoell in the King's Court, to know by what right he held a court of his own every three weeks, over which his seneschal presided; by what right he took assise of beer, and levied *amobr*, while owing none to the crown, nor even paying reliefs or heriots. Hoell's case in reply was, that he and his predecessors had owned these privileges from time immemorial. To the rejoinder, that he ought to have claimed them at the last preceding circuit of the justice of North Wales; that, Wales being a conquered country, all such privileges had been annulled; that the manors were not old manors, but newly erected by Hoell himself; that he did not even possess a tumbrel, by which judgment could be given in a case of breach of assise of beer; and that Hoell had badly and unjustly used the liberties and rights which he usurped: the freeholder put in, by way of

rebuttal, a denial of most of these allegations—an assertion that he used his family privileges well and wisely ; and a strong declaration that these rights had been those of his ancestors, and of all in whose position he stood. Further, Hoell insisted that even if the conquest of Wales had deprived him of that which was his, yet King Edward's numerous proclamations, and Hoell's acceptance of his terms and swearing allegiance to him, had caused every right and property to be restored to him. He insisted, even on these terms, in regarding his family privileges as of the highest antiquity, thus proving how much he thought of the importance of his family. The actual language of his pleading on this point is worth quoting: "*Quamvis ea teneat ex perquisito suo, tamen ipse et illi quorum statum habet et omnes ea tenentes a tempore quo non exlat memoria de hujus modi libertatis seisisi fuerunt.*"

The question of regulating the sale of beer seems to have given more trouble to the judge than the others ; it was adjourned ; but on the other and more material points the judgment was, "*Eat inde sine die.*"

It does not appear that Hoell left any heirs, nor is any further account of him available. The name is not an uncommon one, but yet it may be worth while to mention that about this time, 1370-80, one Hoell ap Grono was Dean of Bangor, and died at Rome, whither he had gone on ecclesiastical business. The connection between the Tudor family, our Hoell's ancestors, and Bangor, has already been mentioned.

The other brother is a more notorious personage. Grono Vychan ap Tudor seems to have had a taste for roving, a desire to see the world, and to have gratified it among the chivalry of his time, both in England and elsewhere. Of him Dr. Powell has thus written :

"In the time of Edward the Third lived Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono, descended lineally from Ednyfed Vaughan, a person as to estate, power, and interest, one of the chiefest in North Wales. Upon some motive, either of ambition or fancy, he assumed to himself the honour of knighthood ; requiring all

people to call and style him Sir Tudor ap Grono, as if he did prognosticate and foresee that out of his loins should arise those that should have power to confer that honour. King Edward being informed of such unparalleled presumption, sent for Sir Tudor, and asked him with what confidence he durst invade his prerogative by assuming the degree of knighthood without his authority. Sir Tudor replied that, by the laws and constitution of King Arthur, he had the liberty of taking upon himself that title, in regard that he had those three qualifications which, whoever was endued with, could by those laws claim the honour of a knight. First, he was a gentleman; second, he had sufficient estate; and thirdly, he was valiant and adventurous: adding this withal, 'If my valour and hardiness be doubted of, lo! here I throw down my glove; and for due proof of my courage, I am ready to fight with any man, whatever he be.' The king, approving and liking well the man's forwardness and resolution, was easily persuaded to confirm the honour of knighthood upon him."

The history of the reign of Edward III is one long series of wars abroad and tournaments at home. He is related to have given "an honourable reception to all persons of distinction that were pleased to be present, and caused a circular hall of boards to be run up, two hundred foot in diameter; and there feasted all the knights at one table, in memory of the great Arthur, who, as it is pretended, instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Round Table."

Now, it must be observed that Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono, of Trecastell, as he is usually described, was the great-great-grandson of Ednyfed Fychan, and the very man "up to whose time" the family bore the *three Saxons' heads coupéd*. The document from which we quote that remarkable expression was compiled by order of Henry VII, many years after the death of Sir Tudor, and after the adoption by his family of the helmets as their badge. It has been already stated that the Elizabethan records ascribe to Sir Tudor the helmets, not the heads. He may have adopted them in commemoration of his prowess at some tournament or other: many occurred at Windsor, Dunstable, and elsewhere, during his time. Possibly he veiled with a vizor those bare

and bleeding Saxon heads, which might otherwise have caused offence to those among whom he had been hospitably received. If Sir Tudor ventured on his own authority to assume the honour of knighthood, he may well have adopted for himself a new heraldic device, especially as the men of Penrhyn, representing Ednyfed Fychan's first family, used as their arms the gory Saxons' heads. There is preserved in the *Myfyrian Archæology of Wales* a series of poems addressed to Tudor ap Gronwy of Penmynydd, in which his prowess and the grandeur of his position, as well as the great importance of Treicastell and Penmynydd, are dwelt upon in general terms. But the language of this poetry is difficult and vague, and a very close examination of it has failed to extract any items of positive history. Mr. Richard Lhwyd, indeed, has seen in them proof that Sir Tudor "lived in a style of magnificent hospitality" at Treicastell; he adds, "In the thirteenth century," which is evidently an error. He also affirms that Sir Tudor was succeeded at Treicastell by his son Ednyfed, of whom, unfortunately, we can find no records at all. He had sons, Grono, William, Rhys, and Meredydd (whose mother was Margaret, the daughter of Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owen, a lineal descendant of that Rhys, Prince of South Wales, from whom came the second wife of Ednyfed Fychan. From the pedigrees, which are, however, but indifferently authenticated, it would seem that Sir Tudor was more than once married. That of the Penrhyn family, compiled by Mr. Thomas, incidentally mentions the knight's death in 1367, and that statement is supported by the circumstance that while in the extent of 1352, Tudor, as well as Hoell, is named as owner of Treicastell, in 1371 Hoell alone is called upon to defend the family rights and honours. Mr. Pennant says that Sir Tudor was buried in the Friary at Bangor, which he and his ancestors had built and endowed; and several of the elegies upon him allude to Bangor as a place affected by his death. Mr. Richard Lhwyd thus translates one couplet, vague as they are all:

"For Tudor, dead, the tears incessant flow,
And Bangor suffers in the general woe."

("Aml uwch grann oe hynt Fangor
Ym di-dyr deigr am Dudur.")

The existing remains of the old house of Treicastell consist simply of an angle of the building, and present no historical features whatever; neither is there available any record of the fortunes of that branch of the family of Tudor which lived there. Even the pedigree books are silent about them. Mr. R. Lhwyd sums up their history thus:—"This ancient castellated mansion, after having long been the abode of the descendants of Marchudd, Lord of Uwch Dulas, in Denbighshire, was at length conveyed into the family of Mostyn by the marriage of Evan ab Adam ab Iorwerth Ddu of that house with Angharad, heiress of Ednyfed ab Tudor of Treicastell. It was afterwards purchased by the late Mr. Hugh Davies, and is now the property of Mrs. Owen, his niece and heiress, relict of Richard Owen of Sybyllidir, Esq." Now, in 1867, it is the estate of Henry Owen Williams, Esq. Mr. Lhwyd adds:—"Sir Tudor was one of the great proprietors who, holding their estates *in capite*, did homage to Edward Prince of Wales at Chester, in the twenty-ninth of Edward I. His three sons were in their time styled the three temporal lords of Anglesey, viz., Ednyfed of Tre'r Castell; Gronwy of Penmynydd, and Rhys of Arddreiniog; the three spiritual being the Archdeacon of Anglesey, the President of Holyhead, and the Prior of Penmon."

We believe, however, that Rhys of Arddreiniog was a cousin, although Tudor had a son Rhys, and another William.

It is clear that Grono inherited Penmynydd and Dinsylwy Res, together with most of the honours of the family. Grono—commonly called Grono Vychan ap Tudor, was in favour with Edward the Black Prince, and very probably accompanied him abroad. When, therefore, the entire government of Wales was placed by Edward III, in the hands of his gallant son, the

latter appointed Grono ap Tudor for life to the responsible office of Forester of Snowdon,—a district which comprehended the greater portion, if not the whole, of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey. His salary was 7*d.* per diem—£10 13*s.* per annum. This office he held until the day of his death. Although the Black Prince never succeeded to the throne, his son did, and, as Richard II, not only continued the prince's appointments, but promoted his father's friend, Grono ap Tudor. The Patent Roll for 1381 contains a grant to him of the office of Constable of Beaumaris Castle, with a yearly fee of forty marks,—he to provide a chaplain, sub-constable, and warder; but it would seem that he did not live to enter into possession of the post. The Chamberlain's accounts, which record the payment of salaries to all high officers of state, do not in any year include the name of Grono ap Tudor as Constable of Beaumaris. David Cradock, or Caradoc, whom he was to have succeeded, remained for many years in charge of the castle, and Grono, or his representatives, drew his salary as Forester of Snowdon only, up to the day of his death, March 23rd, 1332.

We have the following excellent evidence of this date. The lands of Penmynydd were taken possession of by King Richard's escheator, the heir being a minor, and the escheator recorded them thus:—

“THE LANDS WHICH WERE GRONO'S AP TUDOR.—Of certain proceeds or profits of lands or tenements which were Grono's ap Tudor, in the townships of Penmynyth and Dynsilwy Res, who died on the Sabbath day next before the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Virgin Mary, in the fifth year of the now king; and which the same Grono held of the king in capite by service of going with the said king in his war within the marches of Wales at his own cost, and beyond at the cost of the said king and suit, at the County Court of Anglesey: remaining in the hands of the lord the king by the death of the said Grono, on account of the minority of age of Tudor, the son and heir of the said Grono; and which are extended by the year at twelve pounds beyond, etc. He answereth not, because respited by the justiciary and others of the council of the lord the king until it should be discussed whether they ought

to belong to the lord the king, or whether they should be delivered to Mevanwy, who was the wife of the said Grono, for surety in answering the lord king, etc."

This entry, repeated year after year up to the end of the century and the reign of Richard II, seems to indicate that possession was taken by the heir about 1400. Whether that heir was Tudor named in the return, or some other relation, remains to be shown. It is rarely that we find the day of a man's death so precisely recorded in the records of the realm, and perhaps there was some special reason in the case of Grono ap Tudor, so important a man in Anglesey. His death seems to have been caused by drowning. A bard named Gruffudd ap Meredydd ap David wrote a very diffuse elegy on one Goronwy Fychan, "who was drowned"; but it is impossible to gather from his very obscure language whether the drowning was accidental, murderous, or in battle. It seems to point to one of the former classes, possibly the first, and to hint that a too liberal indulgence in the mead-cup had something to do with the matter:—

"Of excess of mead it happened—
His arms that prevailed in battle
Prove an utter evil to the leader of the host.
There was deep grief around
For the bright-helmed, wine-loving leader;
For the drowning of a leader of wolves—
A wild boar in battle—the eagle of the host."

The bard also says, referring to the suddenness of the event:—

"Many of the people will be astounded
In England, that the sleep of his eyes
Has come upon the leader of bright thousands.
Dire offence, double lament, heavy
Senseless loss the black pool caused
By covering the dread lion."

In another poem occurs this remarkable line:—

"Cof garw o'i hwyf farw ei alarfedd oedd."

("The sad memory of his sudden death was his surfeit of mead.")

Although an eminent Welsh scholar has intimated his

assent to these translations, it is right to say that it has been suggested that the word *dirfedd*, translated "excess of mead," may only mean *any* excess—*e. g.*, excess of size, or unwieldiness—and that *alarfedd* may be *galarfedd*, and, after all, refer to either a monument or to funeral obsequies.

But the first of these poems contains a line or two which seem to be of real importance as to the burial of this chief:—

"The grief of Menai was placed in a marble tomb.
Sad indeed was it to put in oak and earth
A pillar of the coast; the ardent pursuer of France;
The powerful friend; chief of the court of Penmynydd:
The choir of the Barefooted Friars covered him."

Now, it has been seen that the original burying-place of the Tudors was at the Black Friars, or Friars Preachers, at Bangor: they were Dominicans. The only establishment of Barefooted Friars, or Franciscans, seems to have been at Llanfaes. In describing the foundation of which by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, the same expression (*troednoeth*) is used as in this line. But the living of Penmynydd was always connected with the cathedral of Bangor, of which it became a prebend; and it is possible that the bard might have alluded to the monkish establishment which ruled there. The date of Grono's death corresponds with the probable date of the tomb at Penmynydd, which may very well have been his monument. At the same time, this chance allusion to the "*Brodyr Troednoeth*" is almost, if not quite, the only evidence obtained hitherto of the truth of that tradition which states that the tomb once stood in Llanfaes, the house of the Barefooted Friars.

The first poem from which these extracts have been made contains a mention of the armorial bearings of the Tudors, in the form of an exclamation:—

"*Ochrog helm, och ehang galar,*" etc.
("The *side-faced* helmet.")

and another:—

"*Helm ddur hil i Dudur deg.*"
("The steel helmet for fair Tudor.")

It is much to be regretted that no translation exists of these poems, acceptable to all students of Archaic Welsh, and available for purposes of historical summary. The divergence of opinion of the highest authorities as to the various readings causes a sad but inevitable doubt as to the value of the evidence borne by these very ancient bards, even where no hesitation occurs in admitting the authenticity of the text preserved through the patriotic and enlightened exertions of Owen Jones (Myfyr), and his fellow collectors.

J. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

VINDOGLADIA CELTICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—To the name of Vindogladia, given by the Romans to this British town, we have affixed "Celtica," to distinguish it from the Roman station adjoining. The Roman name, as it seems to me, was merely an adaptation of "Vin-do-cladh," so called by the ancient inhabitants themselves; and although there are many suggestions as to its etymology, so there is likewise a certain concordance well deserving attention. Thus Sir R. C. Hoare and his friend, a learned Welsh antiquary (Mr. Fenton), thought the name Vindogladia to be composed of the Celtic "Fin" (an *end*), "dau" (*two*), "clawd" (*banks or ditches*), and in its meaning to have an especial reference to the relative situation of the town and the two banks of his *imaginary* cursus.

Baxter identifies Vindogladia with Wimborne, and applies *Vin-do-cladh* to the confluence of the rivers Stour and Allen at that place. Others, again, suppose the British name to be found in the Celtic "Gwyn" (*white*) and "gladh" (*stream*), or "kledh" (*a dyke or fosse*). A friend, to whose opinion I am always disposed to attach much weight, inclines to the former of these last two derivations; and as having reference to the winter-bourne, which in *wet* seasons breaks forth, and flowing along the valley at the foot of the hill north of Vindogladia, finds its way to the river Allen (known to the Saxons as the Win-bourne), which has its principal source a short distance to the east of Monkton, and joins the river Stour at Winborne Minster, as before observed. So that the Romans may have identified the little stream below the hill with the name of the town, and have called it *Vindo-* or *Ventagladia*.

For myself, I cannot think that a small stream adjoining the settlement, which *never* flowed except in *very wet winters*, and that ran in no bed or channel, would have been deep enough to give it such a limpid appearance as to lead the Britons to embody the characteristic in the name of their town. I am rather disposed to favour the etymology which considers "Gwyn cladh" to have reference to *white ditches*, as a by no means inappropriate method of nomenclature, and of frequent practice in later ages, as in White Parish, White Haven, White Church, etc., as applied to any extensive system of dykes, trackways, and earthworks such as at Vindogladia, formed, as they were, of chalk, and which must have been a striking feature in the landscape from many a distant mile.

I am, etc.,

C. WARNE, F.S.A.

PENIARTH AND HENGWRT MSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In an introductory letter from myself to a catalogue of the Peniarth MSS., published in the *Arch. Camb.*, vii, p. 164, I expressed a wish that there were a perfect catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. I now send to you for publication such an one as I have been enabled to compile. I only wish it were more satisfactory. I have taken Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogue as the basis of this, and have so added to and corrected the former, that it will now be easy to find any MS. in the collection. A *perfect* catalogue should comprise a notice of each separate article in each MS. This my imperfect knowledge of the Welsh language precludes my doing to the extent which would be desirable.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. W. E. WYNNE.

Peniarth. Jan. 25, 1869.

[This letter refers to the portion of the Peniarth Catalogue now published.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*]

NEGLECT OF CONWAY CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I am sorry to learn, from the North Welsh papers, that one of the arches formerly supporting the roof of the hall in Conway Castle has been allowed to fall down for the want of timely attention and repair. The arch in question, of which the *voussoirs* almost alone remained, was well known to all visitors of this fine old building; and I suspect that some underhand practices, such as stealing stones from the walls, etc., must have been going on to produce such an unfortunate result. I hope that the Board of Woods and Forests, if it has the power, will inquire into this case of gross neglect on the part of those who are the lessees or grantees of the Castle. It is too bad that, while Caernarvon Castle should be so well cared for by the adoption of a reasonable admission-tariff, under a vigilant deputy constable, this fine old ruin at Conway should be still left to the carelessness

and neglect of those who are supposed to be its guardians, and that an exorbitant scale of charges for admission should be kept up merely for the sake of the gate-keeper and his family. Utter neglect, and now destruction, are all that this let-alone system has produced; and it is high time that the Crown should interfere. As for the public spirit of the town and of the county, it is hopeless to look for any redress. The railway has been allowed to pierce the town walls, and now the Castle may fall to pieces ere any one in Caernarvonshire will stir a step to prevent it. The fallen arch might be put up again at the cost of a few pounds; but as the district is a miserably poor one, and the present holders of the Castle cannot spare the money, and there is no man of sufficient property in the county to come forward and remedy the damage, it will probably be considered irreparable, and the old building will be left to its fate. The gate-keeper pockets not much more than £100 per ann. by his admission-fees; and it is much more gratifying to spend money in building new sham castles, and to live in them, than to repair old ones.

What has taken place at Conway brings to my recollection the danger that exists, in Beaumaris and Pembroke Castles, of considerable portions of the gateway-towers, in each case, falling down inwards from sheer neglect. Very serious cracks in the wall of that at Beaumaris, and in the vaulted roof of that at Pembroke, have existed for some years past; but it is not too late to fill them up, and secure these portions of the buildings. I am aware that the lessees or grantees of the castles have, perhaps, neither the means nor the inclination to do anything of the kind; but a proper tariff of admission, as at Caernarvon, would soon furnish a good portion of the funds required; and in the mean time the influence of the Crown might be brought to bear upon the due preservation of these thoroughly national monuments.

I am, etc.

May 14, 1869.

AN ANTIQUARY.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 166.—**ABERNANT NEAR CARMARTHEN.**—In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, vol. v, I find the following statement under the head of this parish: "About ten years ago (*i.e.* about 1823) sixty silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, were found by some children at the vicarage house; and in repairing the road near Pant y Kendy, not long since, a Roman urn was discovered, at the depth of a few feet below the surface of the ground, containing ashes, with which also the place where it was found was discoloured to a considerable extent. The urn, immediately on its being removed, fell in pieces. Though no account of any Roman settlement at this place is on record, nor can any vestige of an encampment be traced, yet from its vicinity to Newchurch (about a mile and a half distant), where a battle between the Romans and Britons is said to have taken place (in commemoration of which a stone erected to the

memory of Severinus, the Roman general, still exists), it is not improbable that the spot may have been the place of interment of some who fell in the battle; and more especially as it is not far distant from the Roman road leading from *Maridunum* (Carmarthen) to the town of Fishguard." This statement seems to me worthy of making a note of; but the following queries are naturally suggested by it: (1.) By whom was this discovery made, and where were the coins preserved? (2.) Ditto, ditto, as to the Roman urn; and how was it ascertained to be Roman, not British? (3.) Where is the Severinus stone preserved? (4.) What proof is there that a *Roman* road led from Carmarthen to Fishguard?

H. L. J.

Query 167.—HENLLAN-AMGOED, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Lewis, in noticing this parish, says: "In a field in this parish, called Ceva Varchen, is a Roman monumental stone, on which is inscribed, in rude characters, "*Caii Menvendani filii Barcuni*"; and in the neighbourhood are several remains of Roman and British antiquities." This statement is also worth making a note of, and inquiring about. I never heard it mentioned in Carmarthenshire; but the stone may still be in existence for all that, and I should be very glad if any correspondent could give me further information about it.

H. L. J.

Miscellaneous Notices.

PRINCE MADOC AND ANEURIN.—In the *Memoirs* of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, for 1867, p. 122, I find the following, which may interest those who still believe in Prince Madoc and his discovery of the Western continent: "A member recently returned from London has communicated some remarks on the subject of a life of Griffin, which he has found among the Cottonian MSS. of the British Museum. Griffin, son of Conan, was king in Wales towards the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. He died, in fact, in 1137; and his family is made to descend maternally from the Scandinavian kings of Dublin by an affiliation hitherto unknown. A circumstance which deserves to be mentioned is that Madoc, who is supposed to have landed in America towards the end of the twelfth century, was grandson of this King Griffin, and may be supposed to have been acquainted with the Northern narratives relating to Vinland and the other countries of the West, which were current among the Scandinavians in Ireland."

J.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES OF COPENHAGEN.—We are bound to recommend those of our members who have access to good public libraries, to look at the *Memoirs* of the Northern Antiquaries for 1867. The number so designated, which is written in French, is illustrated by numerous engravings of objects of the so-called Iron Age, of extraordinary beauty and singularity. They

are not likely to see these illustrations elsewhere, and the opportunity should not be lost. Many of the objects which were found at Vimose are supposed to date from the fifth century. Among other interesting discoveries is one made by the late King of Denmark, Ferdinand VII, of a grave lined with stone, like a cist, containing the remains of four bodies interred in confusion together. Among other curious articles are the ends of bronze spurs tipped with iron, as well as bronze ornaments of swords, and scabbards bearing Runes, which in one instance are accompanied by the Latin characters AEL. AELIANVS. The ornamentation of all the Danish arms, horse-furniture, etc., is peculiarly elegant, the arms very well formed, and everything betokening the high powers and influence of the hardy Northmen of those early times. The Danish antiquaries engrave very well, and with peculiar delicacy and good taste.

LONGEVITY AT LLANMAES, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, a work which, as far as it goes, is trustworthy, though totally innocent of all architectural research, I find the following passage referring to this parish. Perhaps the present incumbent will be at the pains of trying to verify the transcripts. Lewis says: "The salubrity of the air is attested by several entries in the parish Register of the burial of persons, whose lives had been extended to an almost incredibly protracted period. Among them the most remarkable are the following, which have been extracted *verbatim*: "Ivan Yorath buried a Saterdaye the xvii day of July anno dom' 1621 et anno regni regis vicessimo primo annoque ætatis circa 180. He was a sowdiar in the fights of Boosworthe, and lived at Llantwit Major, and he lived much by fishing.—John Sherry was buried 8th of December, 1624, aged 104 years.—Thomas Watkin sepultus fuit octavo die Martii 1628, ætatis circa 100.—Elizabeth Yorath, wife of Edmund Thomas, was buried the 13th of February, 1668, aged 177." Old Parr and old Jenkins certainly lived to very great ages. Why should not these humble inhabitants of one of the most tranquil and delightful districts of an exceedingly healthy county have been distinguished in a similar manner? J.

BATTLE BETWEEN CARDIFF AND BRECON C. 1094.—In Powell's continuation of Humphrey Llwyd's *Description of Wales*, it is stated: "About this time (1094) Roger Montgomery, Earl of Salop and Arundel; William Fitz Eustace, Earl of Gloucester; Arnold de Harcourt, and Neale le Viscount, were slaine between Cardiff and Brecknock by the Welshmen; also Walter Evereux, Earl of Sarum, and Hugh Earl Gourney were there hurt, and died after in Normandie." Is anything further recorded of this battle, and where did it take place? J.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—We are glad to learn from the Cardiff papers that the crowning stone of the new spire of Llandaff Cathedral has been placed by the Bishop in person. The completion of this noble work is highly honourable to all concerned in it.

JOURNAL OF THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—We have before us the third number of this journal, formerly limited to the Kilkenny Society. It contains many papers of interest, particularly on the primitive church of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilliu, A.D. 518, by the Rev. H. Reade; illustrated with some excellent views of the early doorways, etc.: another on what are called Cyclopean churches in the vicinity of Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, by Mr. E. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A.; also illustrated with lithographic views and plans: and more especially a very curious memoir by Mr. R. R. Brash on the Ogham inscriptions in the church of Seskinan, county of Waterford. The stones bearing these inscriptions form the lintels of the rear-openings of windows of a building of the fourteenth century. One of them is perforated with a hole, and may be suspected of having been used as a gate-post even in mediæval times. Two of the inscriptions are fragmentary; but a third commemorates *Cir, the son of Muc*. How desirable it would be if the Irish antiquaries would publish a complete collection of all the Ogham inscriptions hitherto found in that country in one volume, to which those found in Wales might form a good appendix.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ULM AND UPPER SWABIA.—We have received from Ulm, where it is published, the first number of a new series of these *Transactions*. It is brought out in the quarto size, and being printed in the grand old German black letter type, carries with it a certain air of dignity which is highly befitting to its *status*. The association is under the "protectorate" of the King of Wurtemberg, and therefore affords another instance of the enlightened respect for archæological researches which actuates so many European governments. This number contains several valuable historical papers as well as others more essentially antiquarian. It is illustrated with an useful archæological map of the district round Ulm, and also with a few woodcuts of German ecclesiastical sculpture of the fifteenth century.

THE WORKS OF THE REV. WALTER DAVIES, M.A. (GWALLTER MECHAIN). This work, in three vols. 8vo, comprising the whole of the author's poetical and miscellaneous prose writings, has now been published, under the able editorship of the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D., Rector of Llanymawdd. We hope to give some account of it in a future number of our Journal.

* * * We have to request Correspondents who may think of favouring us with sketches for engraving, that, if possible, they will not let their sketches exceed the following dimensions, viz. $6\frac{4}{10}$ inches by $3\frac{7}{10}$ inches, in order to obviate the trouble and expense of reducing them to the proper size of our pages.

Reviews.

SACRED ARCHÆOLOGY. By WALCOTT. Reeve & Co., London.

THIS is one of the best intended and most useful books which we have met with for some time. It supplies an almost universal want; and within the compass of 640 pages, in a goodly, well printed, well got up volume, offers a kind of cyclopædia of reference, or at all events of guidance, upon topics which historical and antiquarian students are continually engaged with. It does not pretend to supersede the great books of reference with which we are all acquainted; but it gives sufficiently copious sketches of the matters whereupon it treats, and may save the student much labour by bringing before him, in a ready and convenient form, the essential points, which he may afterwards work out at his leisure. The book, too, is compiled with great honesty of purpose. It is not a theorising book. It records the discoveries and the ascertained knowledge of others. It seeks to be comprehensive rather than exclusive; and while necessarily treating of many subjects upon which all kinds of controversy might be got up, it treats them with true archæological impartiality, and is calculated to wound the prejudices of few, if any, of its readers. Its author, the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., Præcentor of Chichester, has long been well known to the antiquarian world by his works on the English cathedrals and their cities, the English Ordinal, the Memorials of Westminster, etc., etc.; and he speaks thus in his preface,—

“Those who are experienced in literary labour will know that this volume is no mere compilation of fragmentary and disjointed extracts, but has been slowly, and with critical effort, constructed out of a mass of conflicting evidence, and has been elaborated as much amid historic monuments and the archæological wealth of museums as under the shadow of bookshelves. It is not a doctrinal or polemical essay, its purport and scope being purely archæological. My object has been to combine under one comprehensive and systematic scheme, in the full and true meaning of the word archæology, and for the purpose of mutual illustration, the varied information derived from the silent architecture and material remains of ecclesiastical antiquity, with the written records of the manners and customs of those who were their authors, and to exhibit the religious and social condition of our forefathers as if they lived again. To discuss one without the other of these essential elements of information is to produce an incomplete and unsatisfactory view of a subject which must, when an author writes in the interest of no party, embrace both. The history of dogma is thus studied by the aid of direct and incorruptible evidence, whilst the changes and diversity of ritual and discipline, the forms of popular superstition, and lingering tradition, lend their visible or oral testimony to the facts of the past for all who would understand the spirit of the Church, the shadow itself being but a deepened light.”

This really describes the character of the book most fairly. It might easily have run into an architectural dictionary; still more so into one of rites and ceremonies and doctrines, or equally so into one of ecclesiastical history; but it avoids these difficulties, and in its pages the

balance is very carefully preserved between the respective claims of its varied contents. The architectural and the doctrinal portions are treated in a more summary manner than others, for special works of that kind abound, and a real archæological student is not likely to be much at a loss in either of those departments of professional knowledge. The author would have done well, we think, if one or two chronological tables could have been introduced; though, indeed, matter of this kind might have swelled his volume out to double its present size. He includes in his preface a valuable list of the authorities whom he has consulted, and he appends the following sensible observations :

"I trust that readers of chroniclers and mediæval MSS. will find their researches rendered more easy, and that many travellers at home and abroad will be enabled to visit old minsters, and investigate the precious remains of antiquity with some better result than that of a mere confusion of images, which vanish well nigh as soon as they are created, or of an ignorant belief in a medley of arrangements in themselves perfectly distinct, and the propagation of infinite mistakes and misapprehension. I shall be still more glad if I have contributed my share towards the spread of that knowledge which can alone (by showing the true value of what has been bequeathed to our keeping) protect the contents of muniment chests, and stay the hands of irrational and ruthless destruction. A fury which is more dangerous than the ravages of armies, mobs, or fanatics, has recently, under the specious plea of restoration, chiselled over the fronts of walls and defaced mouldings, swept away ancient remains of woodwork and internal ornament, and made of glorious fabrics a havoc, now, alas! irreparable, and a subject of lasting national shame."

We now proceed to give some short extracts, first of all remarking that the book is arranged in the alphabetical form of a dictionary :

"BELL (from *pelvis*, a bowl).—The earliest mention of bells occurs in the descriptions of the dress of the Jewish High Priest in Exodus and Ecclesiasticus. They were not unfamiliar to the ancient nations, as they are alluded to by Martial, Pliny, Suetonius, Porphyry, Zonaras, and Lucian, in association with the public baths; the chariot of Camillus at his triumph, the rites of a Syrian goddess, Indian philosophers assembling for prayer, pyramidal towers, clocks, and the covering of Jupiter's temple by the Emperor Augustus. The invention of bells has therefore been erroneously attributed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, by Durandus, Honorius of Autun, and Walafrid Strabo. The word 'nola' applied to a bell does not date earlier than the fourth century, and that of 'campana' not until the eighth century."

We do not agree with the author in his derivation from *pelvis*; but let that pass.

"Probably the first step to fixed bells was made by the use of portable or hand-bells, which are mentioned by Giralduus, speaking of the time of Germanus, c. 430, and specimens of these are still preserved. The hand-bell is still rung at Oxford, in front of funeral processions of members of the University. At Congleton, on the eve of the parish wake, St. Peter ad Vincula, a man in whose family from time immemorial the bells have been preserved, walks through the streets, shaking three bells covered with bells, and this is called 'Ringing the Chains' (of St. Peter). A hand-bell

is invariably used at funerals in Italy, Sicily, and Malta, and commonly so in France and Spain, as a signal to clear the way, and elicit a prayer for the departed."

"THE EAST.—The Jews turned to the west in prayer, in the direction of the Holy of Holies (1 Kings viii, 48; 2 Chron. xxix, 6; Dan. vi, 10; Ezek. viii, 16, 17); the Christians, at least, from the second century, turned to the east, as to the true Light of the World, our Blessed Lord, who came in the east. In several churches at Rome, in the Castle Chapel (Caen), at Seville and Haarlem, and St. Benet (Paris), the entrance is on the east and the altar to the west,—the latter the invariable practice of the Jesuits. In such cases the priest, standing on the west side of the altar, which was interposed between himself and the people, faced east, as in churches of true orientation, whilst in the latter, the celebrant stood between the altar and the people, with his back to the latter; but it is an irregular arrangement, although a curious relic of the early parallelism between the Law and the Gospel."

"FRIARS. A corruption of *Fratres*, brothers. Mendicant orders in the mediæval Church, who adopted more or less of the Austin Canons' rule. Cranmer mentions that persons, in superstitious reverence, used to wear a friar's coat to deliver them from ague or pestilence, or when they were dying; and at their burial caused it to be cast upon them, in hope thereby to be saved. Charles V was buried in a friar's cowl. Their churches are usually simple parallelograms. The Cordeliers' of Toulouse was an apsidal oblong, with lateral chapel; the Augustines' a parallelogram, with a transept, forming chapels out of all orientation, and opening into two polygonal apses; the Jacobins', like the Dominicans' church at Paris and Abergavenny, consisted of two alleys, divided by pillars, opening on a common apse with chapels; the Dominicans' of Ghent is a long parallelogram, with altar recesses on the side; but in England the Friars imitated the Regulars, as in the fine nave of the Dominicans at Norwich, and that of the Austin Friars in London. In Ireland, a tall thin tower parts off the conventual choir from the nave. The regular canon had property in proprietorship, the regular and monk possessed all in common; the friar had none, and was a mendicant."

The articles of *Liturgy* and *Mass* are treated at considerable length, and with equal fairness and ability; but we must refrain from quoting. The same may be said of the articles *Plays* and *Pope*; and the head of *Porch* is treated of with satisfactory fulness. Under the head of REVEREND we find much useful and curious information in a small space:

"REVEREND.—A titular designation of the clergy below the rank of bishop and dean, in the seventeenth century almost invariably associated with the adjunct 'learned.' In the last century, judges were sometimes spoken of as reverend, as now they are called honourable. In 1727 the dignitaries, archdeacons, and canons of Chichester with superior degrees were called venerable, and the rest masters; in 1733, the former only; but in 1742 all were indiscriminately styled reverend. South, in 1693, speaks of Dean Sherlock as very reverend, but the ordinary almanacks do not give deans the distinction till 1807. Dean Nowell, in Elizabeth's reign, mentions only the titles reverend and most reverend; at the same time, the Dean of York was called 'right worshipfull.' Pope Gregory called St. Augustine 'your holiness.' In 673 the Archbishop of Canterbury mentions a Bishop of Worcester as most reverend. Six years later, the Council of Rome speaks of the 'glorious and most holy bishops.' In 747, Cuthbert

of Canterbury is called honourable ; priests are termed venerable, and bishops most reverend, approved, honourable, and venerable. The Bishop of Meath, like archbishops, is called most reverend. The primitive bishops were often called makarioi, blessed. In 1709, an Archdeacon of Lincoln was called very reverend, whilst his brother of Leicester was simply reverend. A Bishop of Peterborough in 1630 was most reverend, whilst his predecessor in 1594 was reverend. In 1696, a Canon of Peterborough is described as very reverend ; and a Prebendary of Hereford in 1497, and the Chancellor of St. David's in 1622, are dubbed venerable."

But we must curtail our quotations, for our space forbids indulging in them, and be content with only two more :

"SACRING BELL (*campanella, timbele*) was rung at the elevation inside the church, in England, by the Constitutions of Cantelupe in 1240, as a warning of devotion. . . . In Spain they use a melodious peal of bells, which chime a silvery music, instead of the ordinary tinkling of a single bell, at the moment of consecration, when the Divine words of institution are recited by the celebrant ; and at the elevation of the Host, Aubrey mentions that at Brokenborough, Wilts, there were eighteen little bells rung by pulling one wheel. Such wheels, it is believed, are still preserved at Yaxley and Long Stratton. In the Roman Church it is rung thrice at the Sanctus, once before and three times at the elevation of the Host, three times at the elevation of the Chalice and at the Domine non sum dignus, and once before the 'Pater' (the latter dating from the sixteenth century), and also at Benediction with the Sacrament.

"WATCHERS, or THE SLEEPLESS. (*Akoimetai.*) (1.) Monks who lived in the monastery of the Stoudion, near Constantinople. (2.) Also the keepers of the Easter Sepulchre. Usually there were two or three, who sang psalms and maintained the watch. In the early monasteries, the cross was laid on Good Friday in a space within the altar, across which a curtain or veil was drawn until Easter morning, but at length the fuller ceremonial already described came into vogue. Moleon says the watchers at Orleans, habited as soldiers, broke their lances before the third stall, in presence of the chanter, and marched round the church with bare swords, and the sub-dean began the Te Deum. (3.) The keepers of the church, who went the rounds at night. A curious pierced cross in the east wall of the choir of St. David's was used by them for looking eastward or westward."

The concluding sentence of this article refers probably to a beautiful perforated cross at St. David's, noticed in a recent number of the *Arch. Camb.* ; and it offers an explanation of something of the same kind preserved in a wall at the west end of New Radnor town, which had been perplexing our brains ever since we first sketched it. But the Association shall have it some day.

We cannot take leave of Mr. Walcott without thanking him for giving us a book so useful and so very readable.

COLLECTIONS HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL RELATING
TO MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The Powysland Club has done itself great credit by the issuing of Part IV of its Collections, for it contains a series of papers of no small value, especially to the history of Montgomeryshire. The volume opens with a good paper on Prince Cynddylan, and this is followed

by the second part of a long and careful paper on ancient Arwystli, containing a good account of the researches carried on at Caersws by the late Rev. David Davies, incumbent of Dylife. Some portions of this have appeared in our pages, and some of our engravings have been used to illustrate it. Mr. Morris C. Jones, one of the secretaries of the Club, follows this up by a most carefully arranged paper on the TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE, civil as well as ecclesiastical. It extends to a considerable length, and forms a valuable foundation for the labours of future inquirers. We next find a good paper by Mr. T. O. Morgan, the other secretary, on THE TIME AND MANNER OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE BEING CONSTITUTED SHIRE GROUND, which puts the subject in a clear and satisfactory light. A rather long paper, entitled A POWYSIAN AT AGINCOURT, by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, goes into many details and arguments concerning the life and actions of Sir Griffith Vaughan, who distinguished himself at Agincourt, but lost his head in 1447 through the influence of a local magnate. This paper must be of peculiar interest to several Montgomeryshire families, and testifies to much labour and care on the part of its author. We then come to a careful paper by Mr. R. Williams, of Newtown, entitled, MATERIALS FOR A TOPOGRAPHICON OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE, and containing notes on the history of each place, arranged in alphabetical order. This paper is so well conceived that it ought to be imitated in every county. It is followed by a list of the sheriffs of the county, also by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, compiled from really authentic sources, and rectifying former erroneous lists published in the *Gwliedydd*; and this, again, is accompanied by a supplementary paper, giving the armorial bearings of the sheriffs, with genealogical and biographical notices of their families. The name of Mr. E. Hamer, of Abersychan, in Monmouthshire, is attached to this last paper along with that of Mr. Lloyd. It is very well arranged, and we hope the series will be continued. The Powysland Club is decidedly to be congratulated on these spirited beginnings, and the county of Montgomery ought to be proud of its existence.